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Gandhi Promises To 'Destroy' Sikh Extremists Soon

United Press International

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, protected by thousands of policemen, vowed Friday to expand a crackdown in Punjab province by using more force to "destroy" Sikh extremists soon.

Mr. Gandhi made the pledge in an Independence Day speech he delivered over national radio and television from behind a three-sided bulletproof glass screen atop the ramparts of the 17th-century Red Fort in Old Delhi.

He said that Sikh extremists, blamed by the government for more than 450 killings in Punjab this year, would be crushed "within a few months."

"We cannot allow this menace to go on forever," Mr. Gandhi said. "We will mobilize all our resources — political and police forces — to end terrorism forever."

Sikhs extremists "kill and loot in the name of religion," the prime minister said, adding: "Violence of any kind is bad, but violence in the name of religion is reprehensible."

"The government will not spare any effort to destroy the extremists," Mr. Gandhi said to the applause of about 10,000 people gathered before the fortress on the 39th anniversary of India's independence from Britain.

"If force has to be used, we will use more force," he added.

Mr. Gandhi said that officials would "increase the momentum" of a crackdown in northern Punjab, which he said had resulted in the killing and capture of "many extremists" fighting to turn Punjab into the independent Sikh nation of Khalistan.

But he warned that new acts of bloodshed could be expected.

The fortress grounds were guarded by 4,000 policemen, including 300 posted with submachine guns on nearby roofs. Two helicopters hovered overhead. The police were on maximum alert and security was tight across New Delhi.

The independence ceremony came five days after suspected Sikh extremists assassinated the retired army chief of staff, General Arun S. Vaidya, who held his post during the June 1984 Indian Army assault on radicals inside the Golden Temple of Amritsar, the Sikhs' holiest shrine.

General Vaidya had received death threats. Many top officials, including Mr. Gandhi, are believed to be targets of the Sikh radicals.

[In the Punjab state capital of Chandigarh, the police went on full alert and barricaded approaches to the state governor's residence following attempts by radical Sikhs to stage a protest march, Reuters reported from Chandigarh.

[The police arrested at least 190 people, including five members of Parliament and 21 members of the state assembly, in the past 24 hours to forestall protests, officials said.

[Khalistan flags were hoisted in two incidents in Punjab and a statue of Mohandas K. Gandhi, the leader of India's independence movement, was defaced with separatist slogans, but no arrests were made, the police said.]

S.M. Zahid/The Associated Press

Benazir Bhutto, wearing the white shawl at left, addressing supporters in Karachi, Pakistan. Miss Bhutto was arrested later during a news conference at her residence.

Protests Continue in Pakistan; 5 Are Shot

The Associated Press

LAHORE, Pakistan — Anti-government protesters stormed and burned government facilities on Friday in several towns and five persons were shot in a gun battle with the police in the second straight day of clashes, witnesses said.

The most prominent government opponent, Benazir Bhutto, remained in jail after being arrested in Karachi on Thursday. Miss Bhutto was arrested after addressing a protest rally and trying to lead an anti-government march.

From hiding, other opposition leaders issued a call for a general strike. Some shopkeepers and business owners in Karachi, Pakistan's largest city, were reported to be supporting the strike.

Salman Taseer, a spokesman in Lahore for the opposition Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, said that anti-government groups were being told to prepare for demonstrations Monday.

The opposition groups are demanding that President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq step down and elections be held. General Zia, who seized power in a 1977 coup, lifted martial law on Dec. 30 but has insisted that elections will not be held until 1990.

General Zia, who is visiting Saudi Arabia, is expected to return to Pakistan next week.

Street fighting that accompanied opposition rallies Thursday left at least four persons dead.

The Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, an alliance of 11 opposition parties, issued a statement accusing the government of "cold-blooded" and "premeditated murder" in the shooting deaths.

But at a news conference in Lahore, senior police officials said the police were not responsible for the deaths or injuries, which they blamed on protesters. They said that 26 police officers were injured in the clashes on Thursday.

Thousands of riot policemen moved through Lahore and Karachi on Friday in trucks and buses. Many districts in both cities were largely deserted.

"We will tackle them and we will stop them if they try to march," said a senior police officer, speaking on condition of anonymity.

Five persons, including two police officers, were shot in the southern town of Phatta when the authorities charged an opposition march and fired tear gas at the protesters. Both sides opened fire with guns and two of the injured were reported in critical condition, witnesses said.

An opposition crowd stormed a jail near Phatta and released 24 persons arrested in a government crackdown that began Wednesday. Crowds burned several government offices, as well as the jail in Phatta district, local journalists and other witnesses said.

A railroad station in Badin, about 200 miles (320 kilometers) north of Karachi, was stormed and burned by an opposition crowd, witnesses said.

In some parts of Karachi, bands of protesters played cat and mouse with riot policemen. Demonstrators attacked government buses, blocked streets with burning tires and hurled stones and bricks at policemen, who responded with tear gas and baton charges.

The government began arresting opposition leaders Wednesday after they rejected a request from Prime Minister Mohammed Khan Junejo not to hold rallies Thursday, the 39th anniversary of Pakistan's independence from Britain.

Shah Mohammed Amroti of the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy issued a statement saying that General Zia's government had until Sept. 20 to agree to step down, and that elections should be held by the end of the year.

U.S. Tax Plan in Doubt Over New Deficit Fears

By Anne Swardson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Senator Bob Packwood, the chief Senate tax negotiator, said Friday that there appeared to be little hope that congressional conferees could complete action on a sweeping overhaul of U.S. taxes before Congress adjourned, throwing the entire effort into jeopardy.

"I'm just not sure where we go from here," said Mr. Packwood.

He refused to declare the tax overhaul effort dead but said that it appeared to be in deep trouble because there remained only an outside possibility for a basic agreement on the package before the beginning of the recess Friday.

Unless the problems are worked out, Mr. Packwood said, "this is a chance that won't come again in 50 years."

He said it was essential to approve a House-Senate compromise before the recess because if the major elements were not in place, scores of lobbyists would have time to organize against it in the three weeks lawmakers would be on vacation.

"It would give them three weeks to get to every one of the conferees," he said. "They're going to get hit wherever they go."

President Ronald Reagan has called the tax bill the major domestic priority of his second term and the prospective capstone to other achievements of his presidency.

Mr. Packwood's remarks came after he and Representative Dan Rostenkowski, the top House negotiator, became stalemated Thursday night, just when they seemed close to achieving a compromise, by the release of new budget deficit projections.

According to the figures by the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office, the fragile compromise they had reached would bring in $17 billion less than the current system over six years. That is small in relation to the economy, but represents a yawning gap in negotiations

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NYT

Representative Dan Rostenkowski, left, and Senator Bob Packwood: "He and I almost cried last night."

Senate Close to Approval Of Sanctions on Pretoria

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate moved toward a confrontation with the White House as it prepared to adopt legislation Friday that would impose stringent economic sanctions on South Africa.

On Thursday, Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, was asked what message President Ronald Reagan would send to the Senate on sanctions. The answer, he said, was "Don't." The president, Mr. Speakes added, "feels strongly about sanctions" and continues to oppose them.

But the debate over the issue has made it clear that a majority of senators agreed with Joseph R. Biden Jr., Democrat of Delaware, when he said: "It is time for the world to understand that President Reagan does not speak for the American people on this issue."

[The Senate voted Friday to include a ban on imports of South African farm products and steel, United Press International reported from Washington.

[The Senate also defeated 55-44 an amendment by Senator Biden to make stricter sanctions mandatory if South Africa did not release political prisoners and negotiate with the black majority one year after any sanctions were imposed.]

Earlier on Thursday, Senator Malcolm Wallop of Wyoming spoke for conservative Republicans when he called the measures an appeal to "domestic racial politics."

Passage of the legislation was virtually assured before Congress was scheduled to leave for its summer recess Friday. The House has already adopted an even more stringent measure calling for withdrawal of all American investments.

Once the differences are reconciled in a House-Senate conference, Mr. Reagan would be faced with the prospect of vetoing a bill close to the November elections.

The bill before the Senate would cancel the landing rights of South African airlines; bar new investments in South African companies; ban the import of uranium and coal; restrict the use of American banks by the South African government and companies it controls; and block the import into the United States of goods made by South African government-run companies.

It would also make permanent a set of sanctions established last year by Mr. Reagan's executive order, including a ban on the import of krugerrands, the South African gold coins, and a ban on the export of computer technology to South African organizations that enforce apartheid.

If South Africa meets a set of specific conditions, the sanctions would be lifted. These include the release of Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned black leader; the lifting of the present state-of-emergency decree; the release of political detainees; legalization of democratic political parties; and the repeal of laws requiring segregated living areas.

The lawmakers also accepted an amendment by Senator Larry Pressler, Republican of South Dakota, to eliminate from the bill a clause empowering the president to sell off U.S. gold stocks as a way of lowering the world price and harming the South African economy, which depends heavily on gold production.

■ **Rebels Reportedly Killed**

South African police said Friday they had killed four alleged black guerrillas in a clash in eastern Transvaal province near the Swaziland border, Reuters reported from Johannesburg.

A police spokesman said a fifth member of the band was injured in the shootout Thursday night and was arrested.

He said police later discovered arms and ammunition "of Russian origin," including a rocket launcher, assault rifles and mines.

Meanwhile, leaders of South Africa's English-language universities, backed by thousands of students, Friday urged the government to lift the state of emergency and release prisoners held without charge. The Associated Press reported from Johannesburg.

The protests included a statement by the vice chancellors of five universities and simultaneous noon rallies at the five campuses in the three biggest cities, Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban.

At the multiracial University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, more than 3,000 students and staff members attended a special assembly.

An anti-apartheid newspaper,

See SANCTIONS, Page 2

U.S. Asserts Drug Agent Was Tortured in Mexico

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The White House said Friday that Mexican state policemen had engaged in "the improvoked and totally unjustified detention and torture" of a U.S. drug agent and that the Reagan administration would formally protest the incident. Mexican officials denied that the agent had been beaten.

The chief White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said it was "particularly unfortunate" that the incident Wednesday occurred during a two-day visit to Washington of President Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico.

During the visit, Mr. de la Madrid pledged to President Ronald Reagan his cooperation in efforts to fight drug trafficking.

Mr. Speakes identified the agent as Victor Cortez Jr., 34, an officer of the Drug Enforcement Administration.

Mr. Cortez was carrying out official duties in Mexico with the concurrence of the Mexican government and had identified himself immediately as a DEA officer, Mr. Speakes said.

In Mexico City, the chief spokesman for the federal attorney general's office said that Mr. Cortez had been detained but he denied that the agent had been beaten or tortured.

The spokesman, Francisco Fonseca, said that Mr. Cortez was held one or two hours while he was identified.

"A report that he was beaten is false," he said.

Mr. Cortez flew from Mexico to Tucson, Arizona, on Friday.

Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d, appearing on a television interview program Friday, said that Mr. Cortez had been beaten by policemen in the Mexican state of Jalisco.

The United States, he said, is "not going to stand for this kind of conduct."

Mr. Meese, who announced Thursday details of a joint U.S.-Mexican campaign against drug trafficking, called the action "a most serious and very disturbing occurrence."

But he added that it did not represent the approach or commitments that were received from Mr. de la Madrid and the Mexican attorney general, Sergio Garcia Ramirez, to combating drugs.

Mr. Speakes said, "The United States protests the unprovoked and totally unjustified detention and torture of one of its officials.

"Vigilantism by a state authority," he added, "causes serious harm to the relationship necessary for our two countries to be able to combat drug trafficking and production."

Referring to Mr. Cortez, Mr. Speakes added: "We certainly don't have any doubt that he was tortured."

A senior official said that Mr. Cortez was "tortured — severely beaten and worse."

"They used a cattle prod and more," another official said.

The attorney general's office in Jalisco said Thursday that Mr. Cortez was arrested when his stakeout of a house in Guadalajara, 300 miles (485 kilometers) northwest of Mexico City, aroused neighbors' suspicions, but that he was released unharmed after two hours.

The incident was the second involving U.S. drug agents in Mexico. A special agent of the drug agency, Enrique Camarena Salazar, was kidnapped in February 1985.

He later was found slain and a top Mexican drug dealer now in custody is suspected of masterminding the killing.

John C. Lawn, head of the drug agency, and other U.S. officials said they did not yet know why Mr. Cortez had been detained. But in recent weeks U.S. officials have complained of widespread, drug-related corruption among Mexican law enforcement officers.

Reuters-UPI

President Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico at a news conference in Washington.

Reagan Approves Building Shuttle, Bars New Commercial Launchings

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan gave NASA the go-ahead Friday to begin construction of a replacement for the space shuttle Challenger.

In a shift in space policy, he also said the agency would be getting out of the the business of launching commercial satellites.

An official of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said the new orbiter would be a high-performance "state-of-the-art" shuttle with improved computers, brakes and re-entry protection.

Mr. Reagan said that work would begin after Oct. 1 on a shuttle that would restore the fleet to four vehicles by 1991.

He overruled some advisers and said the space agency would be able to use shuttles to launch some of the commercial satellites already under contract.

However, NASA will not be able to accept new commercial business for shuttles.

The policy change means the NASA will concentrate on payloads important to national security, foreign policy and exploration.

A Reagan statement read by the White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said:

"Without the fourth orbiter, our capabilities would be severely limited and long-term projects for the development of space would have to be either postponed or even canceled."

"The private sector, with its ingenuity and cost effectiveness, will be playing an increasingly important role in the American space effort," Mr. Reagan said.

Mr. Speakes said that 15 of 44 commercial payloads NASA had contracted for would find room on the shuttle.

The others will have to be launched on one-use rockets to be provided by a commercial launching industry that does not yet exist.

"We believe," Mr. Speakes said, "that the government getting out of the commercial space business will eliminate a major fear private enterprise has — competing against the government."

The United States has been paid more than $200 million by companies that have booked the shuttle for launching their satellites.

Some of that money will have to be returned.

"We will set priorities and notify companies how long it will take before their satellites can be launched," Mr. Speakes said.

In general, he said, preference will be given to those satellites that need astronauts for the launchings and those that serve national security and foreign policy.

Money for the new shuttle will come from savings found within NASA and other areas of the government, Mr. Speakes said.

He said the government planned to spend $272 million in fiscal 1987, which begins Oct. 1, $665 million in fiscal 1988, $715 million in fiscal 1989, $515 million in 1990 and $180 million in 1991.

Mr. Speakes was asked if the money for the shuttle might come in part from the space station program. He replied: "No. Full funding for space station."

The next shuttle flight is expected to take place in early 1988, following the construction and test of a new rocket booster.

"My response to this announcement today is delight," said Richard H. Truly, the former astronaut who now heads NASA shuttle operations.

Mr. Truly, who appeared with Mr. Speakes, said he was not disappointed that NASA was abandoning the commercial launching business.

Dropping most commercial payloads from the shuttle manifest, he said, "will improve our flexibility" in serving the military and science communities, and will ease planning for the space station.

Seven men and women were killed when Challenger blew up 73 seconds after its launching on Jan. 28.

Mr. Reagan said, "The greatest tribute we can pay to those brave pathfinders who gave their lives on the Challenger is to move forward and rededicate ourselves to America's leadership in space."

"A fourth orbiter," he said, "will enable our shuttles to accomplish the mission for which they were originally intended and permit the United States to move forward with new exciting endeavors like the building of a permanently manned space station."

The NASA Administrator, James Fletcher, praised Mr. Reagan's decision, saying it "demonstrates his determination that the United States maintain world leadership in space."

BA Orders Boeing Jets, Rolls Engines

By Joe Joseph
Reuters

LONDON — British Airways announced Friday that it was ordering 16 Boeing 747-400 jets powered by Rolls-Royce engines in a transaction valued at $2.3 billion.

The airline's order includes options on 12 more 747-400s, which would bring the total value to $4.1 billion.

[A Boeing Co. spokesman in Seattle said the order was the largest ever received by Boeing, The Associated Press reported.]

BA's decision to "buy British" for the engines followed months of competition from the two big U.S. aero-engine makers, General Electric Co. and Pratt & Whitney.

A spokesman for Britain's national carrier, which is to be denationalized, said it had begun negotiations with Boeing Co. and three engine makers in November but had only recently received government approval to borrow the necessary funds.

The government-owned Rolls-Royce Ltd. said the order was valued at £600 million ($900 million), its largest.

Rolls-Royce's managing director, Ralph Robins, said the order was the second major one for the company's 524D4D engines, the newest of the RB211 family. In June, Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd. of Hong Kong announced plans to buy two Boeing 747-400s powered by the same Rolls-Royce engines.

During the months of competition for the engine order, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had refused to intervene to encourage BA to buy from Rolls-Royce. She said the efficiency of British industry was not helped by government protection against foreign competition.

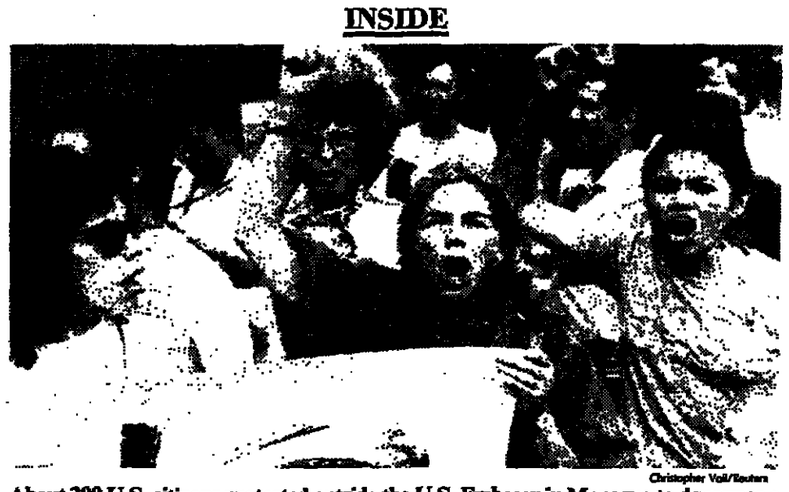
John Moore, Britain's transport secretary, said Friday: "British Airways have chosen to order Boeing 747-400s powered by Rolls-Royce engines on commercial grounds in the face of stiff competition from General Electric and Pratt & Whitney. I welcome this.

"It is good news for the future of both British Airways and Rolls-Royce. Rolls-Royce have shown that their companies can compete in world markets and win."

The 16 aircraft are to be delivered from the spring of 1989 through December 1990. The optional aircraft would be delivered from 1991 through 1994.

BA's chief executive, Colin Marshall, said the decision to buy the Rolls-Royce engines was made after exhaustive technical evaluation of the offers made by Rolls-Royce and the two U.S. competitors.

INSIDE



Christopher Voll/Reuters

About 200 U.S. citizens protested outside the U.S. Embassy in Managua to denounce a Senate vote in favor of aid to anti-Sandinist rebels. President Daniel Ortega Saavedra said the aid measure, if made final, would amount to a "declaration of war." Page 3.

GENERAL NEWS

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

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■ **General Motors** and Volvo plan a joint venture to manufacture and sell heavy trucks in the United States. Page 11.

U.S. House Passes Military Budget Of $286 Billion

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives passed on a 247-163 vote Friday a $286-billion military authorization bill for the 1987 fiscal year that the administration has threatened to veto because of its provisions on arms control.

The White House denounced the measure as legislation that, if unchanged, would hand Moscow what it has been unable to win in negotiations.

The bill now goes to a conference with the Senate to try to reconcile differences. The Senate has a $295-billion version of the legislation but with language on arms control far weaker than the House positions.

The House bill would block production of new chemical weapons and freeze spending on President Ronald Reagan's anti-missile space defense system at $3.1 billion.

It also would order a one-year moratorium on nuclear tests if Moscow refrains from tests and agrees to on-site verification, extend for a year a ban on space tests of a U.S. anti-satellite weapon and order continued compliance with the unverified 1979 SALT-2 nuclear arms limitations as long as Moscow stays within those limits.

Manila Report Cites Risk of New Revolt

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

MANILA — "Hidden conspirators" behind the takeover last month of the Manila Hotel remain active, and there are "high risks" of another, perhaps more serious, incident, according to the findings of a Philippine government investigation.

The confidential report by a presidential commission noted a breakdown in intelligence, which it said had failed to forecast the incident. It said that Philippine intelligence remained unable to identify the leaders of the incident.

The report was submitted Thursday to President Corazon C. Aquino. A copy was made available Friday.

A source close to the investigation said he was convinced that the "real brains" behind the incident had been former President Ferdinand E. Marcos, who fled the country Feb. 25 in the face of a civilian-military revolt after a contested presidential election.

The four-page report, however, listed "linkage to FM," the initials of Mr. Marcos, as one of the remaining "unknowns" of the investigation, which is continuing under the leadership of the minister of health, Alfredo Bengzon.

It described as a "premeditated conspiracy" the takeover of the luxury hotel and the oath-taking as provisional president by Mr. Marcos's running mate in the Feb. 7 election, Arturo M. Tolentino.

The officers and soldiers who were openly involved in the incident July 6 to 8 surrendered and have taken an oath of allegiance to the current government. Mr. Tolentino and other civilians who took part openly have been told they must take a similar oath.

Other unknowns cited in the report included the identities of the "hidden conspirators," the source of funding and logistics, and the "JPE factor."

JPE are the initials of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile. He was instrumental in negotiating a surrender, but the source said that Mr. Enrile was apparently aware of the plot three to five days in advance and evidently allowed it to proceed without informing the office of the president.

According to the report, the main objective of "was propaganda, especially to embarrass the administration."

However, the report said, "the event was so planned and structured that, depending on the response of the military, it could readily have been transposed to an actual takeover or coup d'etat."

Mrs. Aquino's planned visits to Indonesia and Singapore later this month and to the United States in mid-September "raise high risks" of another similar, if not more serious, incident, the report said.

It also concluded that the government's handling of the incident had been "perceived by the public as a reflection of the administration's indecision and weakness" and had "eroded to a meaningful degree the public confidence in the stability of the administration."

It cited a perception of laxness regarding the treatment of the high-ranking military officers involved, who were greeted after their surrender by Mr. Enrile and by the armed forces chief, Fidel V. Ramos, with handshakes and "sentenced," as the report put it, to perform 30 push-ups.

Turks Attack Hideouts of Kurds in Iraq

Reuters

ANKARA — Turkish warplanes bombed Kurdish rebel hideouts in Iraq on Friday, four days after 12 Turkish soldiers were killed near the border, the government said.

An official statement said that several planes had carried out the raid on hideouts of "rebels," assumed to be Kurdish guerrillas.

The attack followed publication of a government decree Thursday night amending martial law and emergency-rule regulations to authorize pursuit of rebels into neighboring countries.

There was no immediate word on the results of the action.

On Monday, Kurdish rebels killed a Turkish Army major and 11 soldiers and wounded 10 in a daylight ambush near the town of Uledere, near the border with Iraq.

It was one of the most serious attacks by Kurdish fighters seeking autonomy for the eight million Kurdish people in Turkey.

Turkey has an agreement with Iraq allowing joint operations against rebels in border areas.

Ankara acknowledged one 1983 incursion by Turkish troops into Iraq, which is preoccupied by the Gulf war with Iran, but has not confirmed reports of similar actions since then.

Turkish officials have repeatedly said that guerrillas, most from the banned Kurdish Workers Party, have bases in neighboring countries. Press reports have referred to Kurdish rebel bases in Iraq and Syria.

The decree issued Thursday night referred to "hot pursuit in order to capture or neutralize activists."

This apparently was to avoid conflict with a constitutional requirement that parliament be consulted before the armed forces operate abroad. Parliament is now in recess.

The statement issued Friday said: "In order to capture or neutralize the rebels, on the border and on adjacent Iraqi soil under the existing agreement with this state, an air pursuit operation was launched this morning by several planes of our air force only, and the places where the rebels were determined to have hideouts were bombed."

American Dies on Yangtze

Agence France-Presse

BEIJING — David Shippee, 28, an American cameraman working with a U.S.-Chinese expedition traveling by boat along the sources of the Yangtze River, has died of pneumonia, the Xinhua news agency reported Friday.

New Magazine Seen as Symbol Of Taiwan's 'Coming of Age'

By Patrick L. Smith
International Herald Tribune

TAIPEI — Something new is happening in Chinese-language journalism. Since June, a team of 34 writers and editors at the China Times newspaper has been producing Taiwan's first weekly newsmagazine devoted principally to international coverage.

The Times News Weekly, as the magazine is called, is typical of the profound changes taking place in Taiwan society. It is aimed at readers whose increasing affluence and sophistication have made them restless toward the inward-looking tradition that has prevailed since the island became the seat of the Republic of China in 1949.

In a market-research study this year, executives of the China Times found a near-unanimous demand among those surveyed for thorough coverage of world developments, a commodity not previously available in Chinese-language periodicals.

Chen Hao, a reporter at the China Times, said, "you could say Taiwan is coming of age. We're looking outward more than we ever have before."

In less than three months the magazine has built a circulation of nearly 30,000. With about 200 general-interest publications serving a population of 19 million, that is seen as a highly favorable response.

Editors attribute this initial success largely to their decision to put foreign news events on the cover of every edition. Recent covers have featured the Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan and Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, the Libyan leader.

Even a few years ago, such subjects would have been considered exotic fare for a domestic publication. Analysts credit Taiwan's trade-oriented economy with developing a general awareness of world events that has outpaced many of the island's institutions.

"Most of our readers are business people," said Huang Chao-sung, editor of a U.S. edition of the Times News Weekly. "They simply want to know what's going on outside Taiwan."

With bureaus in Europe, Latin America and Asia, the magazine also stresses the originality of its coverage. Last week's cover story, a report on Nicaragua, was written and photographed by a staff team that spent two weeks with the anti-government guerrillas.

"No one in Taiwan has even attempted an international magazine before," said Mr. Huang. "So we want first-hand information and our own photographs whenever we can get them."

Mr. Huang, from his headquarters in New York, controls six U.S. bureaus and has built a circulation of 12,000 for the U.S. edition, principally in Chinese-American communities in New York, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

One distinction between the U.S. and domestic editions is that Mr. Huang provides overseas readers with roughly twice as much coverage of mainland China.

The China Times is spending about $3 million a year on the weekly. Executives believe circulation in Taiwan will have to reach 50,000 before the publication can break even.

But growth at the current rate may prove difficult. Next month the United Daily News, long the China Times's principal competitor, is scheduled to begin publishing a weekly of its own, and with a similar focus.

Based on a contract negotiated several months ago, the United Daily will depend on U.S. News & World Report, the weekly based in Washington, for about four-fifths of its content.

The magazine will transmit its pages by satellite to Taipei, where a team of translators will produce a Chinese-language weekly overnight.

"Libya After the Bombing"

About Nicaragua: "For Guerrillas, a War of Freedom"

American Never Saw Vietnamese Fiancée

By Peter Eng
The Associated Press

BANGKOK — A former U.S. Army soldier who sailed to Vietnam last year in search of his fiancée said Friday that he spent most of the past 16 months in solitary confinement in a Vietnamese prison and that he never saw the woman.

Robert Schwab 3d of Atlanta, Georgia, arrived in Bangkok on Thursday after Vietnam's Communist authorities decided to expel him the day before. He was accompanied by Richard K. Childress, director of Asian affairs for the U.S. National Security Council.

Appearing gaunt after losing 10 pounds (4.5 kilograms) in prison, Mr. Schwab, 44, said he was not allowed to see the 31-year-old woman he left behind at the end of the Vietnam War, and that Vietnamese Foreign Ministry officials would not meet with him to discuss the case.

"It really was a failure," he said.

Mr. Schwab said he was captured off the central Vietnamese coast in April last year after sailing 600 miles (970 kilometers) from the Philippines in an 18-foot (5.5-meter) boat. The journey took 13 days.

He said the Vietnamese, who accused him of violating territorial waters and infringing on their country's security, placed him in a 12-by-14-foot cell that had a tile floor, a hard bed and a desk.

"I did a lot of talking to myself," Mr. Schwab said, adding: "Most of the time was not interrogation. It was just lonely and depressed."

He described the physical conditions as "OK," the meals as adequate and the guards as ranging from "correct to cordial."

He said a fine was paid for his release, but neither he nor Mr. Childress, who also appeared at the news conference, would elaborate.

Mr. Schwab was in Ho Chi Minh City, which was then called Saigon, when it fell to the Communists in 1975, and was among those removed by helicopter from the U.S. Embassy roof.

He was widely credited with helping evacuate Vietnamese civilians who had worked for the Americans. But he decided against taking his fiancée. He said she was "in terrible emotional and psychological shape, crying her heart out and very thin."

The couple re-established contact in 1981, and Mr. Schwab said he developed a plan to sail to Vietnam, walk ashore and turn himself over to authorities, hoping to impress them with his innocence.

But when he approached Nghia Binh province his boat was towed in by a fishing craft and he was placed in detention, he said.

Mr. Schwab said provincial authorities questioned him but never formally charged him with any crime.

"They generally just thought I was lying" about the purpose of his trip, he said.

Mr. Schwab said he was not allowed to contact anyone, and relatives in Atlanta said they believed he had been killed by pirates.

He said the first word he heard from an American came in May, when he received a letter from Mr. Childress.

Mr. Schwab said he had not decided what to do next. When asked if he still considered the woman his fiancée, he replied, "That's undecided." He said reports that the woman had borne him a child were incorrect.

The Associated Press

Robert Schwab 3d was freed by Vietnam after 16 months.

Baganda Prince Returns to Kampala

Reuters

KAMPALA, Uganda — Prince Ronnie Mutebi, heir to the kingship of Uganda's large Baganda tribe, has returned to Kampala after 20 years in exile, the government newspaper New Vision said Friday.

Prince Ronnie, 32, the son of the previous *kabaka*, King Freddie Mutesa, arrived Thursday and is staying with relatives in the northern suburb of Koma Mboga, residents said.

Some Baganda monarchists had predicted that celebrations would follow the prince's return, but the city has remained quiet.

The prince is at the center of a dispute between the government of President Yoweri Museveni and Baganda elders, who are pressing for the restoration of the monarchy, which was abolished by President Milton Obote in 1967.

Before a meeting with tribal elders earlier this week, political sources said that Mr. Museveni, who took power seven months ago, would contend that restoring the kingdom would alienate other tribes and distract the people from the task of reconstruction.

New Vision said Prince Ronnie entered Uganda from Kenya and was driven to the capital in a presidential car with an escort from the ruling National Resistance Movement.

"Uganda is different from the country I knew," Prince Ronnie said. "There has been a lot of dilapidation and destruction. It's a tremendous time of opportunity for Uganda and a tremendous time to be back."

A delegation of elders is expected to meet Mr. Museveni to put their case for reviving the monarchy, which for many Baganda is a focus of tribal pride. It is also viewed by them as a defense against the northern tribes that dominated Ugandan politics for most of the country's post-independence history.

The prince probably will not attend the meeting but he said he expected to see Mr. Museveni alone within a few days.

Prince Ronnie toured western areas of Uganda under the control of Mr. Museveni's forces late last year, but he has not been in the capital since a 10-day visit in 1976.

Swiss Protest to Zambia Over Alleged Beatings

Reuters

BERN — Switzerland said Friday it had strongly protested to the Zambian Foreign Ministry over the alleged beating and sexual abuse of five Swiss tourists during more than two weeks in prison there.

The Swiss ambassador in Harare, the capital of neighboring Zimbabwe, had also protested over the refusal to allow the five to contact the Austrian Embassy in Lusaka, a Swiss Foreign Ministry statement said. The embassy looks after Swiss interests in Zambia.

The tourists, who were arrested along with an Austrian woman on July 24 on charges of spying for South Africa, were among more than a dozen foreigners allegedly maltreated by the Zambian police in recent months.

One of the five, Heinz Tanner, gave a graphic account in a television interview shown Thursday of brutal treatment by guards in their prison in northern Zambian.

"Every one of us was beaten," he said as he arrived in Vienna. They were "kicked in the kidney and the stomach," Mr. Tanner said, adding: "We were hit over the head with boards. Every one of us was sexually abused."

President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia said that if mistreatment had occurred, those responsible would be punished.

Zambia has been in a state of alert since a South African air raid on an alleged guerrilla base in May and many foreigners have been detained on suspicion of being South African spies.

■ British Tourists Warned

The British Foreign Office warned tourists Friday to avoid traveling in northern Zambia after three Britons said they were mistreated by the authorities there who suspected they were South African spies, The Associated Press reported from London.

The Foreign Office advised travelers not to carry cameras or maps, to stay in groups and to stay in contact with the British Embassy in Lusaka.

Peter Johnson of Middleser, Nigel Stewart of Dorset and Warwick Billings of London alleged that they were stripped, blindfolded and dragged across a floor after being arrested last month. They said they were detained for a week.

TAX: *U.S. Reform Effort in Doubt*

(Continued from Page 1)

where limiting every tax break causes political pain.

"He and I almost cried last night," Mr. Packwood said.

He said that he and Mr. Rostenkowski were far apart from finding a way to erase the $17-billion problem.

The House and Senate delegations scheduled separate sessions Friday to attempt a final agreement, but there was pessimism about the prospects for progress.

The $17-billion deficiency exacerbated the fundamental disagreement between the House, which wants to raise business taxes, and the Senate, which is resisting the increase.

The development came after another day of backroom maneuvering and secret compromises, as senators were pressured by Mr. Packwood to give up some business tax advantages important in their states, and Mr. Rostenkowski apparently agreed to limit the writeoff for state and local sales taxes, a deduction important to some of his colleagues in the House.

Before the new deficit figures were announced, the two chairmen had made considerable progress in their effort to achieve what the full, 22-member congressional negotiating team could not manage: to meld the House and Senate versions of tax revision.

They had agreed that the final package should raise business taxes by a bit more than $124 billion over six years, while cutting individual taxes by the same amount.

Although the details of those business tax increases remained to be negotiated, the Senate was expected to give more on such sensitive issues as business writeoffs for new investment and tax breaks for defense contractors.

When the impasse was reached Thursday night, Mr. Rostenkowski, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said, "It's a blow to us to have been so close, but yet so far."

The main goals of tax reform are to curtail tax breaks in return for lower rates and to shift some of the tax burden from individuals to businesses.

But the House wants to raise business taxes much more than the Senate, and most senators on the conference committee have steadfastly argued that increasing corporate taxes too much would hurt the economy and cost jobs.

Mr. Reagan also has demanded that the final bill be "revenue-neutral," not raising or lowering government revenues.

SANCTIONS: *Senate Set to Vote*

(Continued from Page 1)

the Weekly Mail, reported that all 601 detainees at Modderbee Prison, east of Johannesburg, have begun a hunger strike to protest the state of emergency.

In another development, Manpower Minister Pieter T.C. du Plessis was quoted Thursday as warning Bishop Desmond M. Tutu and other anti-apartheid leaders that calls for economic sanctions against South Africa approached treason.

■ 3 Freed in Swaziland

Armed men broke into a Swaziland police station and freed three prisoners awaiting trial, including a suspected South African black nationalist, a police spokesman announced, according to a Reuters report from Mbabane.

The spokesman said 10 men carrying submachine guns raided the remote police station in the small town of Mankayane in western Swaziland early Thursday.

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WORLD BRIEFS

East Germany Disclaims Refugees

BERLIN (Reuters) — East Germany signaled Friday that it had no plans to negotiate with West Germany over a stream of asylum seekers, largely from the Middle East, entering West Berlin from East Germany.

The Communist Party newspaper Neues Deutschland reprinted on Friday an article from the Soviet newspaper Pravda saying the West was to blame for the influx. In previous decades Western countries had sought cheap labor from developing countries to carry out heavy and dangerous work, it said. If the tide continued at times of high domestic unemployment, this was the West's problem, it added.

The influx of would-be refugees into West Berlin and West Germany this year has reached record levels. About a third of them are flown into Schönefeld Airport in East Berlin by Soviet-bloc airlines, and then are given transit visas to cross Communist territory into West Berlin.

Draft Pacts Set on Nuclear Accidents

VIENNA (Reuters) — Legal experts from 62 nations agreed Friday on two draft accords on nuclear accidents after a last-minute compromise over accidents involving nuclear weapons, the International Atomic Energy Agency said.

The first accord would commit countries to early notification and information about accidents with possible international effects. The second would commit them to try to provide assistance. The agency said consensus remained elusive until the last moment because of disagreement over how far the accords should extend to military installations.

The draft texts, which were not released, are to go to a meeting of the agency's board on Sept. 22 before their expected adoption by a special session of the general conference starting Sept. 24.

2,241 Ugandan Policemen Dismissed

KAMPALA, Uganda (Reuters) — The Ugandan police force has dismissed 2,241 policemen, including some senior officers, for drunkenness, indiscipline, criminal activity or unsuitability for service, a spokesman for the Ministry of Internal Affairs said Friday.

The force will recruit 2,000 new policemen, bringing the strength of the force up to 8,000, the spokesman said.

The dismissals follow a long screening procedure to weed out undesirable personnel and they mark the start of the creation of a new force that eventually is to have 25,000 men.

Kasparov Is Victor in 8th Chess Game

LONDON (Reuters) — Anatoli Karpov lost the eighth game of his world chess championship against the champion, Garri Kasparov, when he failed to complete his 40 moves in the alloted two and a half hours. Mr. Karpov still had 10 moves to make. Mr. Kasparov now leads by four and a half points to three and a half.

GAME 8
QUEEN'S GAMBIT

White Kasparov	Black Karpov	White Kasparov	Black Karpov	White Kasparov	Black Karpov
1. d4	d5	12. Qxf3	d4	23. Bxg7	Bxg7
2. c4	e6	13. Ne4	Be7	24. Rd6	Qb3
3. Nc3	Be7	14. Rad1	Qa5	25. Nxg7	Qxb5
4. cd	ed	15. Ng3	de	26. Nf5	Rad1
5. Bf4	Nf6	16. fe	Qxa2	27. Rf6	Rd2
6. e3	0-0	17. Nf5	Qe6	28. Qg5	Qxb2
7. Bd3	c5	18. Bb6	Ne8	29. Kh1	Kh8
8. Nf3	Nc6	19. Qh5	g6	30. Nd4	Rxd4
9. 0-0	Bg4	20. Qg4	Ne5	31. Qxe5	
10. dc	Bxc5	21. Qg3	Bf6		
11. h3	Bxf3	22. Bb5	Ng7	Black lost on time.	

Sri Lanka, Tamil Front Resume Talks

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (AFP) — Talks between the Sri Lankan government and the leading Tamil political party, the Tamil United Liberation Front, resumed in Colombo on Friday, officials said.

A spokesman, who did not divulge details of the talks, said the Sri Lankan delegation to the talks on government proposals to end the ethnic conflict was led by President Junius R. Jayawardene, who canceled plans to attend next month's nonaligned conference in order to continue the discussions.

He was assisted by a team of six cabinet ministers, the spokesman said. The six members of the Tamil group were led by the front's general secretary, Appapillai Amirthalingam, the spokesman said. The government's proposals on the Tamil separatist problem call for provincial councils to be set up that would give Tamils a greater say in their own affairs.

54 Reported Dead in Honduran Crash

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (AP) — Fifty-four persons, including 49 military men and five civilians, died when a Honduran Air Force transport plane crashed in the mountains in eastern Honduras north of the Nicaraguan border after taking off from an air base at Mocoron, a military source said Friday.

"There were no survivors," said the source, referring to the crash of the Hercules C-130 on Thursday. A helicopter pilot on a U.S.-Honduran search mission had radioed earlier that he had found the wreckage of the plane and that there was no sign of life.

Military sources had said Thursday that the plane carried soldiers from the Honduran Army's 5th Infantry Battalion.

For the Record

Rebels in Mozambique have freed three European nuns, two Italians and a Portuguese, who were abducted several months ago. They were turned over to representatives of their governments in Maputo on Thursday, the AIM news agency said. *(AP)*

Secretary of State George P. Shultz left for Haiti on Friday, the first U.S. official of his rank to visit that country in 74 years. *(AP)*

Corrections

An article Wednesday on South Pacific nations rebuffing France over the future of New Caledonia did not make clear that the Australian ambassador to France, Peter Curtis, had requested a meeting at the French Foreign Ministry to inform the French government that Australia intended to support the referral of the New Caledonia question to the United Nations. It was during this meeting that the French government said it would hold Australia responsible for the actions of the South Pacific Forum.

An article Friday about international rate cuts should have said that if the U.S. Federal Reserve cut its discount rate from 6 percent, West Germany would have to cut its 3.5-percent discount rate to maintain the differential.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Roxbury May Become City Named Mandela

Roxbury, a predominantly black neighborhood in Boston, may secede to become the City of Mandela if local voters approve a referendum in November. The new city would be the fourth largest in Massachusetts, with 150,000 residents, and would include 90 percent of Boston's blacks. It would be named after Nelson and Winnie Mandela, the South African anti-apartheid leaders. Mrs. Mandela was reported to be "delighted and flattered" at the plan.

Proponents say secession would help forge a positive identity for Boston's blacks, many of whom feel neglected by the city government. Opponents say that without the financial lifeline of downtown Boston to help to pay for services, the new community would be doomed. Voters in 10 legislative districts — about 55 percent of Boston's total — as well as the governor and legislature must approve the plan.

Vince Mannino/Reuters-UPI

WHITE HOUSE OUTING — President Ronald Reagan served his wife, Nancy, a spoonful of beans at a congressional picnic on the White House south lawn.

Nothing but the Best For U.S. Gardeners

Gardening is America's favorite outdoor pastime, the Gallup organization reports. And combined with changes in demographics (baby-boomers are approaching the peak gardening age) and tastes (55 percent of those polled want fresh vegetables or "better-tasting or better-quality food"), this has meant a boon for garden-supply businesses nationwide.

According to U.S. News & World Report, when the quality-conscious generation goes digging around, it's apt to want the best plants and equipment. Thus at one of the largest U.S. seed companies, the $40 Japanese peony is a best seller, not the ordinary $6-a-bush varieties, while many homeowners are abandoning the dependable automatic sprinkler for underground drip irrigation systems. Exotic also is in: Chinese cabbage, African spinach and Haitian squash. And wildflowers are replacing lawns throughout the country, accounting for 5 percent of all flower seeds sold.

Short Takes

Last summer, Mayor Edward I. Koch and the New York City Parks and Recreation Department created five "quiet zones" in city parks and beaches where the playing of radios and tape decks is forbidden without earplugs. Calling the program "a howling success," the city has decided to ban loud music from 10 more public places. "Nature needs no amplification," the parks commissioner, Henry J. Stern, noted this week as he invited the mayor to listen to the whispering of flowers in Central Park. Mr. Stern said dozens of cities have contacted him about setting up similar programs, including London.

Television's best-dressed cops may hail from Miami, but the Los Angeles Police Department sets the real-life standard for sartorial splendor, or so says the National Association of Uniform Manufacturers and Distributors. It has cited the Los Angeles department's basic long-sleeved blue serge uniform as the nation's most attractive police outfit. The department has 13 other styles, including a maternity uniform introduced two years ago.

Notes About People

Among the items to be auctioned in the Manhattan town house once used by **Ferdinand E. and Imelda R. Marcos** is a needlepoint pillow that reads: "Nouveau riche is better than no riche at all."

Mary Connell, the sister of **Representative Jim Wright**, the House majority leader and a Democrat of Texas, has just published a book of poems, "Help Is on the Way." The New York Times notes that **Graham Greene**, in his introduction, expressed particular pleasure at Ms. Connell's description of her frustrating search for a prince:

Am I kissing wrong frogs?
Or am I kissing frogs wrong?

— NINA MARTIN

Ortega Says U.S. Aid Would Be 'War Declaration'

The Associated Press

MANAGUA — President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua has declared that if President Ronald Reagan signs a bill to provide $100 million in military and other aid to rebels fighting his Sandinist government it would "practically be a declaration of war."

"We still have hopes that President Reagan will not sign the bill providing that money to the mercenaries," Mr. Ortega said Thursday, "because that would be his last opportunity of not becoming an international outlaw."

The U.S. House of Representatives approved the aid 221-209 on June 25, and the Senate approved it 53-47 on Wednesday.

Opponents have threatened to attempt to delay passage of the measure next month when it is to come before a conference committee of the two houses for reconciliation of differences in the House and Senate bills.

However, final passage of the bill appears assured. Mr. Reagan, who has strongly pushed the measure, is certain to sign it.

Reuters

President Daniel Ortega Saavedra at a Managua press conference Thursday.

The measure would provide $70 million in military aid and $30 million for such nonmilitary purposes as food and medicine to the Nicaraguan rebels.

The rebels, known as "contras," have been fighting the leftist Sandinist government for four years.

If Mr. Reagan signs the measure, Mr. Ortega said, "it would practically be a declaration of war against a country with which he has diplomatic relations."

Mr. Ortega said his government would take "no spectacular measures" to counter the bill, "although we will supply ourselves with all the necessary armaments to defend the country against this declaration of war."

He also said that enactment of the aid bill would be "systematically slapping the faces of the United Nations and the International Court of Justice" in The Hague.

The panel, customarily known as the World Court, ruled June 27 that U.S. support for the rebels was contrary to international law, and demanded that the United States pay reparations to Nicaragua.

The Reagan administration said it would not abide by the ruling.

Mr. Ortega said the United States wanted to "impede the Contadora process and break away from the framework of international law and impose the law of the strongest."

The nations comprising the Contadora group — Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama — have been trying to negotiate a settlement to the conflicts in Central America.

In Costa Rica, which is officially neutral and has no army, President Oscar Arias Sánchez said he was worried that U.S. aid to the rebels would lead to more fighting.

"The rebels know they can use the aid for their plans for intensifying the fighting," he said.

Costa Rica, which is the southern base of rebel operations, has been a strong U.S. ally. In the past month, however, Mr. Arias and his cabinet members have said repeatedly they would not tolerate the use of Costa Rican territory for attacks on Nicaragua.

In Managua on Thursday, about 200 Americans protested in front of the U.S. Embassy to denounce the Senate vote.

Mr. Ortega also ssid that foreigners who volunteer for government projects will be removed from battle zones because their safety is threatened by the rebels.

Some West European governments have threatened to withhold aid to Nicaragua if volunteers from their countries are not removed from battle zones.

On July 28, rebels ambushed and killed a Frenchman, a West German and a Swiss who were driving through west-central Jinotega province.

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40 Chileans Ordered Arrested in Death Squad Case

Judge Says 38 Officers and 2 Civilians Are Connected to 1976 Kidnappings

The Associated Press

SANTIAGO — A judge has ordered the arrests of 38 active or retired military officers and two civilians, saying they formed a death squad that abducted Communist leaders a decade ago.

The order, issued Thursday, was praised by Chilean civil rights activists who said it was the first judicial action in 13 years of military rule to support assertions that the armed forces had systematically kidnapped and eliminated dissidents.

Government officials had no immediate reaction.

Carlos Cerda Fernández, a civilian appeals court judge, said that a three-year investigation of 10 missing Communist activists had determined that top military commanders formed a death squad to battle the Communist Party.

Judge Cerda said he had issued arrest warrants for 17 active or retired air force officers, two in the navy, 14 in the paramilitary police and five in a separate detective force.

Two civilians, including a Communist who became an informer, also were indicted.

It was not immediately known if any of those accused had been taken into custody.

Judge Cerda said that those ordered arrested include Gustavo Leigh, a former air force chief and a key member of the ruling junta from 1973 until 1978, two other air force generals and a police general. All are retired, he said.

Fourteen of the suspects are still in the armed forces. The highest-ranking active officer is Colonel Edgar Ceballos Jones of the air force, said to be the head of the death squad, Judge Cerda said.

All were accused of belonging to an illegal organization, and 17 of them also were accused of direct participation in the 1976 abductions of 10 leaders of the Communist Party of Chile who were never seen again.

The best known of the 10 was Juan Fernando Ortiz, a university professor and a member of the Communist Party Central Committee.

At the same time, the judge transferred the cases of 27 other persons who disappeared to other courts. Judge Cerda said the Supreme Court had refused to help him investigate those cases.

He asserted that the suspects belonged to a group named the Joint Command, which he said had dedicated itself to persecuting and illegally detaining Communists, many of whom had gone into hiding when the rightist junta took power in a 1973 coup in which President Salvador Allende, an elected Marxist, was killed.

The leader of the coup, General Augusto Pinochet, is now Chile's president. Joining General Pinochet and General Leigh in the junta at the time were Admiral José Toribio Merino and General César Mendoza, the police commander.

The coup leaders, encountering violent resistance by some Allende supporters, imprisoned thousands of Chileans, most of whom were later released.

However, more than 600 dissidents disappeared in the five years following Mr. Allende's overthrow.

An initial court investigation was put aside in 1978 after police produced records listing the 10 vanished Communists as having passed a mountain border checkpoint into Argentina.

Judge Cerda reopened the case in 1984 and interviewed more than 300 witnesses. Earlier he indicted a police official on charges of falsifying the border documents.

The judge said he would try the case himself rather than yield jurisdiction to a military court.

Enrique Palet, executive secretary of the Solidarity Vicar of the Roman Catholic Church, a human rights group, applauded the judge's decision. Mr. Palet called it the most important act since General Pinochet came to power.

The Chilean group called Families of the Detained and Disappeared also praised the judge and said that the decision "constitutes a light of hope that a judge of our country has given such a very important step."

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One of 8 Homes in U.S. Contaminated by Radon

By Michael Weisskopf
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — One of every eight American homes is contaminated by a naturally occurring radioactive gas that exposes residents to the cancer-inducing equivalent of smoking half a pack of cigarettes daily, the Environmental Protection Agency has reported.

The report issued Thursday officially quantifies for the first time the pervasiveness of invisible, odorless radon, which comes from uranium deposits in rock and soil. The gas enters homes through ventilation systems, sump pumps and defects in foundations.

The agency set its first safety standard for radon gas in residences and estimated that as many as eight million homes in the United States might exceed it.

Federal officials said people in such homes should not permit smoking indoors.

The agency released a map of areas with uranium-rich soils near the surface.

Included were much of New England; the Reading Prong area of eastern Pennsylvania, northwestern New Jersey and southern New York; the eastern slopes of the Appalachian Mountains; soils rich in phosphates in Florida and on the Georgia and Carolina coasts; and other soils scattered widely throughout Wisconsin, Minnesota and the West, generally west of the Rockies.

Between the Rockies and the Appalachians, only West Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Mississippi, Louisiana and Iowa had no soils of concern. Most of the other states in that area, as well as Oregon, do not have widespread uranium soils.

The federal government has no authority to enforce the safety standards, but the agency's action established a yardstick for use by state governments in dealing with the problem.

The agency released brochures advising homeowners how to test for the gas and how to reduce high levels by sealing cracks in foundations and improving ventilation.

Scientists have said they believe that radon is responsible for as many as 20,000 lung-cancer deaths every year, and the agency now counts the gas among its most serious environmental health problems.

Officials said high levels of the gas in northern Maryland and northern Virginia homes have exposed residents to a risk of lung cancer as great as 60 times that of the average nonsmoker.

"We found elevated levels of radon in houses all over the country," the agency's deputy administrator, A. James Barnes said Thursday. "Eighteen months ago, nobody realized the magnitude of the problem."

Although radon had been blamed since the 1960s for the high incidence of lung cancer among uranium miners, not until December 1984 did it surface as a health problem involving the home.

That month, a Pennsylvania nuclear power plant worker set off the radiation detector as he entered the plant one day. Since the facility had not been loaded with nuclear fuel, his employers decided to test his home.

There they found radiation levels hundreds of thousands of times higher than is considered acceptable for releases from nuclear power plants.

Pennsylvania health officials traced the radiation to the Reading Prong, a granite formation rich in uranium that extends from northwest Pennsylvania across the suburbs of northern New Jersey into southern New York state.

Of 21,000 homes in Pennsylvania built along the Reading Prong, 60 percent have been found to contain radon concentrations higher than the agency's new standard.

Radon is produced by the radioactive decay of uranium in almost all soils and rocks. In the open, the gas quickly disperses and presents no significant health danger. In closed spaces, however, it adheres to dust particles and smoke.

Higher levels of the gas are found in structures that have foundations of poor quality and those built on porous soil.

The agency's finding of high radon levels in 12 percent of American homes was based on a survey of 552 houses in 22 areas not known for high uranium deposits.

Houses with concentrations exceeding the new standard of 4 picocuries per liter of air, or pCi-l, were considered contaminated.

PCi-l is a level equal in health risk to smoking half a pack of cigarettes daily. In places along the Reading Prong, radon levels reached as high as several thousand pCi-l.

Richard Guimond, director of the agency's radon action program, said in an interview that radon levels as high as 300 pCi-l had been detected in homes north and west of Gaithersburg, Maryland.

Homes along the Triassic Basin near Manassas, Leesburg and Winchester in Virginia showed radon levels as high as 100 pCi-l, according to Mr. Guimond.

Jimmy Walker/The New York Times

An alligator in the Okefinokee swamp in Georgia.

Sharks Moving In on Catfish Streams

U.S. Drought Causing Hardships for Flora and Fauna

By David Treadwell
Los Angeles Times Service

DARIEN, Georgia — Bill Croft does not bat an eye any more when anglers return to his fish camp on the Altamaha River with tales about the shark that got away.

Sharks are usually rare this far upstream from their natural home in the Atlantic Ocean, about eight miles (13 kilometers) east of here.

But the drought that has parched much of the American Southeast has cut the flow of the meandering Altamaha so much that saltwater is penetrating farther and farther inland, bringing sand sharks, stingrays, blue crabs and other saltwater species into the murky depths where the catfish is usually king.

"There was a fella here just the other day who caught a 30-inch-long (75-centimeter) sand shark while he was out fishing for cats," said Mr. Croft, 40, the co-owner of the Two Way Fish Camp just south of Darien. "For a while, he thought he had the biggest fish in the river."

At the Boy Scout camp in Hinesville, just north of Darien, three alligators moved into a pond about the size of a football field.

A pond that size "doesn't have enough food to keep three alligators satisfied," said Bill Corbett, an environmentalist with the Hinesville Health Department. "They probably stayed in the pond because of the drought instead of moving to a better feeding ground, so they ate cats and dogs to make up for it."

The sharks and alligators are the more unusual scenes in what is turning out to be a remarkable sideshow to the devastating Southeast drought.

While most attention has been focused on parched farmlands and industries starved for water, there has been a parallel calamity among the fish and wildlife of the region.

As flowers and plants wither, streams and ponds shrink and marshlands and bays turn saltier, it is clear that the torrid temperatures and largely rainless skies have created disastrous conditions for some species and merely adverse times for most others.

Climatologists say that it may be years before the region's record rainfall deficit is made up. Meanwhile, the fauna and flora continue to suffer.

In Virginia and Maryland, for instance, marine biologists are worried by the threat to oyster beds from high salt levels in the Chesapeake and Delaware bays. Two deadly internal parasites, known by the names of MSX and Dermo, thrive when the ratio of salt to water rises and spread rapidly within the oyster population.

"For reasons still unexplained, MSX and Dermo became prevalent in the mid-1950s and devastated the oyster fisheries in the lower Delaware and Chesapeake bays," said Roger Newell, a University of Maryland marine biologist.

"Now, the last remaining areas of substantial oyster populations, in the sanctuaries of the upper bays, are being threatened because of the increased salinity."

Oyster beds along Alabama's Gulf coast face a similar threat. There, the danger comes chiefly from snail-like predators known as oyster drills that thrive in salty water.

In northern Georgia, trout in hatcheries that depend on cold water from mountain streams to raise the fish are imperiled because of the reduced stream flows and higher water temperatures.

"We have had to move all the big fish out as quickly as we could," said Don Pfitzer, an Atlanta-based spokesman for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which operates the Chattahoochee Forest National Fish Hatchery.

"The lower volume of water flow and the increased temperatures are putting stress on the fish, increasing parasite problems and diseases," he said. "Some days, we were losing 4,000 to 5,000 fish a day among the fingerlings," the small fish anywhere from two to four inches long.

Fish in their natural habitat also are suffering. Several fish kills have been reported in North Carolina.

While the drought has "not had a noticeable impact on wildlife yet," said Jim Howard of the National Parks Service's southeast regional office in Atlanta, "our resource managers can speculate that come the fall months, these animals will be wondering, 'Where is our food? Who in the heck got into our stuff?' "

Police Say Tamils Sailed From West Germany

The Associated Press

HAMBURG — The 152 Sri Lankan refugees found drifting in lifeboats off Newfoundland began their voyage in West Germany and not in India as they have claimed, the police said Friday.

The Sri Lankans, members of the Tamil minority group, left from the harbor of Brake, 20 miles (32 kilometers) northwest of Bremen, on July 28 in the Antigae, a Honduran-registered ship, according to Hamburg's police chief, Dieter Heering.

He said that two Tamils arrested Thursday in Hamburg have confessed to involvement in smuggling out the refugees.

The Tamils paid $2,500 each for the journey, he said.

Mr. Heering said the ship's 45-year-old captain received $35,000 for transporting the refugees.

The authorities are looking for the ship and the captain, he said. He did not identify the captain.

According to Mr. Heering, the Tamils, who were picked up off Newfoundland on Monday, were from refugee camps in West Germany.

He said that the Canadian consulate in Hamburg received an anonymous tip July 25 that Tamils were planning to leave for Canada.

Wilhelm Lampe, the adviser on asylum in the Lower Saxony state's Interior Ministry, said earlier that an investigation showed that 20 to 25 Tamils registered in the town of Stade, near Hamburg, had disappeared.

"It appears a Tamil organization gathered Tamils with enough money for the group transport," Mr. Lampe said Thursday. "We assume that the Tamils rescued in Canada are from all over West Germany, and possibly other European countries."

The Tamils' immigration path is important because anyone already granted refugee status in West Germany could be sent back there, Canadian officials said.

Deportation to Sri Lanka is ruled out as long as the separatist strife there, now in its third year, continues.

The Tamils, who are mostly Hindus, are seeking political refugee status based on alleged persecution by the Sinhalese majority in Sri Lanka, who are Buddhists.

Tamil extremists are seeking independence for the Jaffna region in northern Sri Lanka because of alleged Sinhalese discrimination and repression. Tamils make up 18 percent of Sri Lanka's 15 million population.

Sixty-one of the Tamils arrived in Toronto on Thursday, and 93 others flew to Montreal. One remained hospitalized in St. John's, Newfoundland.

In St. John's, Newfoundland, a police inspector, Jack Lavers, said Thursday that the Tamils had changed their story about drifting for five days in two open lifeboats, searching for land.

He said they now claimed they drifted for two nights and three days. Police became suspicious shortly after the Tamils were rescued because of their good condition and dry, clean clothing.

The Tamils said they huddled in darkened holds and cabins for a month after sailing from Madras, India, on July 7.

They claimed that the passage cost them up to $5,000 each.

More than 37,000 Sri Lankans have sought political asylum in West Germany since 1980.

Canada automatically admits anyone who lands on its shores claiming refugee status and gives them one-year permits to live and work while their applications for permanent acceptance are considered. Nearly 2,000 Tamils have been admitted since 1983.

Destination of Seized Bullets Not Known, U.S. Aide Says

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The illegal ammunition shipment in which Nancy Reagan's maid was charged might have been destined either for the government of Paraguay or for a smuggling operation in that country, according to a U.S. official.

The official, who asked not to be identified, said Thursday that the Reagan administration had not yet firmly established an ultimate destination.

He said there was "no guerrilla movement at all" in the South American country, but added that there remained a concern that the ammunition might eventually have been smuggled to drug traffickers.

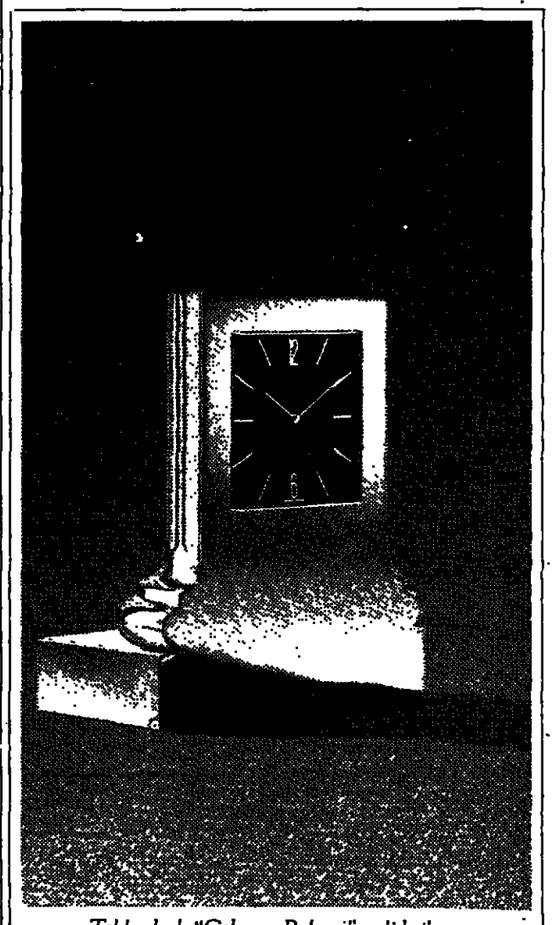
The maid, Anita S. Castelo, was arraigned on a federal complaint accusing her of aiding and abetting the illegal export of munitions.

Mrs. Castelo, who was born in Paraguay and is a naturalized United States citizen, is on paid administrative leave from her duties at the White House.

Her job was to care for Mrs. Reagan's wardrobe.

Although there is no formal embargo on arms and munitions shipments to Paraguay, there have been no licenses issued for such shipments to the country since 1977.

The government official said, "In view of the country's human rights record, these are looked at very closely and often denied."



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Deficits and Taxes

Now that the U.S. budget is approaching its first real encounter with Congress's deficit limits, the complaints and objections are growing sharper. They fall into two categories. As a matter of economic policy, the dissenters hold, it is dangerous to cut the deficit sharply at a time when the economy seems to be slowing down. Deficits push the economy to expand, and without that push, they argue, there is a rising risk of a recession. Other dissenters point out that the struggle to reduce the deficit is doing intolerable damage to essential spending programs, such as foreign aid. The present level of American aid for economic development abroad is clearly inadequate and, under the weight of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings process, the chances of raising it are thin.

Those are substantial concerns, and Congress will need to pay attention to them over the coming year. But they do not add up to an adequate case for retreating from the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings limits on next year's deficit. To flinch at the first serious test of these limits would send the world a devastatingly clear message that the United States had no real intention of doing anything about its deficit. Most people would take it to indicate higher inflation and higher interest rates ahead. To try to get a little more growth in the months immediately ahead, the country would be sacrificing its hopes for better performance over the longer run. That is a bad bargain.

The Reagan administration's euphoric economic projections are giving optimism a bad name. But most other forecasts say that while growth will be less rapid, it will be steady. The threat of recession is not imminent, even with the deficit coming down.

Sooner or later there will be a recession, and when it arrives, the deficit will need to be much lower than it is now. The deficit rises in a recession because tax revenues fall. If a recession were to begin with the deficit at its present size, it would end with the deficit swallowing all the resources needed for business investment and expansion. The time to get the deficit down is now, while the prospect for continuing economic health is still promising.

As for foreign aid and other important programs that are being squeezed, there is another answer. The 1981 tax cut has left the country with inadequate revenue to pay for the things that, according to a broad consensus, are necessary public responsibilities. This struggle to maintain essential programs, particularly those such as foreign aid that are not popular, will only get more difficult as the deficit is forced down. That is not an argument for continuing to run deficits. It is an argument for raising taxes.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Bridging the Divide

On the vast Siberian plain outside Novosibirsk lie the new buildings of Akademgorodok, a research center that is sort of a Soviet MIT, Cal Tech and new town rolled into one. The children of those who work at this center for Soviet science attend some of the best secondary schools in the Soviet Union. In their advanced English classes they read Hemingway, Faulkner, Alice Walker. When homework permits, they go to American movies such as "Kramer vs. Kramer." Like most Soviet teen-agers, they are enormously curious about life in the United States. Soon 10 of them will see it firsthand, in Andover, Massachusetts.

The dormitory conversations these 10 will have when they move in, at Phillips Academy, are an impossible to quantify benefit of cultural exchanges between the United States and the Soviet Union. The Reagan administration has just announced one of the best exchange packages yet.

The exchange, which also will send 10 Andover students to the Soviet Union, is the first of its kind between the countries. American teachers of Russian and Soviet teachers of English also will switch places for up to 10 months. There will be exchanges between lecturers in other subjects as well, and between medical professionals.

Some of the exchanges reinstitute programs that President Jimmy Carter cut off in 1979 to protest the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. That the reinstatement and expansion of these programs comes about while Soviet forces remain there is a reminder that sanctions are a complex tool, wielded as much for symbolic as practical value. In this case the symbolic effect was achieved long ago. Neither should cultural exchange mask lack of progress on more serious matters dividing the United States and the Soviet Union.

Still, for the American scholar who gets to spend a year in Moscow, the Soviet art lover who sees American collections for the first time or the kid from Novosibirsk who comes to Massachusetts, such exchanges are a deeply personal way to bridge the divide. For too long, the Reagan administration was satisfied to talk at the Soviet Union rather than with it. This new willingness to open up is worth a warm welcome.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The SEC as Censor

The United States, you might think, decided long ago that the government is not to license the press or regulate its contents. But the Securities and Exchange Commission has been carrying on a campaign in the courts to do precisely that to a wide range of financial publications. Happily, a federal judge's decision now seems to have ended this attempt, at least for now.

The disquieting thing about the SEC's venture into censorship is that it went so far before the courts stopped it. Some years ago the SEC began trying to regulate the financial press under the Financial Advisers Act, saying these publications were financial advisers. They were to be required to register with the SEC, and those that failed to meet registration requirements were not to be permitted to publish. On that theory, Judge Aubrey Robinson Jr., a U.S. district judge in Washington, issued an injunction in 1984 prohibiting the publication of a monthly called Stock Market Magazine until and unless it could obtain SEC registration.

The SEC had accused the magazine of various ethical violations — the magazine hotly disputed the charges — and said that it was only trying to prevent financial fraud. But the practice in the United States, enforced by two centuries of interpretation of the constitution, has been to let readers make up their own minds about the quality of a publication. If it commits fraud, it can be prosecuted. The First Amendment does not protect a publication from liability for a crime, if a crime can be proved. But that is very different from shutting down a publication because a regulator thinks it might commit a crime in the future.

A year ago, in a similar case, the Supreme Court ruled against the SEC. The Investment Advisers Act specifically exempts "bona fide" publications from SEC registration and, the court held, the SEC was going after periodicals that were bona fide. With that, the Court of Appeals vacated the injunction against Stock Market Magazine and sent it back to Judge Robinson.

Two weeks ago Judge Robinson ruled against the SEC. In light of last year's decision by the Supreme Court, he held, the injunctions sought by the SEC would be unconstitutional. That is a pretty clear statement, and it ends the series of cases that the SEC has brought recently to force the financial press into its regulatory system. It is cause for celebration. But it may not be the end of the SEC's ambitions in this field. Last May it proposed legislation to change the "bona fide" exception and to extend regulation to financial programs on radio and television. More recently the commission has, wisely, withdrawn that proposal. It would be wiser still to acknowledge, at last, that the government has no business trying to regulate public commentary on finance and the economy at all.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Canada's Newest Refugees

It is a sad comment on the world that the first response of officialdom to finding 152 Tamils off Newfoundland was to suspect them of lying. They were not wet enough, not dirty enough, not wretched enough to have embarked from India and survived five days adrift. The Canadian authorities, to their credit, disregarded such niceties and admitted the castaways for a year. Whatever the Tamils' port of embarkation, they had made their way to Canada. The 152 constituted only a fraction of the thousands of refugees admitted by Canada.

— The Times (London).

A Signal Victory for Reagan

The vote by the U.S. Senate on Wednesday to resume financial support for the rebels in Nicaragua is a signal victory for the president. If it would be premature to speak of a vindication of Mr. Reagan, one cannot but admire his skill. In the last few months one organ of liberal opinion after another has conceded that evidence of totalitarianism in Nicaragua is overwhelming.

— Daily Telegraph (London).

China: Ground for Optimism

China made its first response to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's major policy speech about the Asia-Pacific region and it was positive. There have been several moves to improve relations after Mao's death but China has adamantly insisted on three preconditions, which she calls "obstacles" — a reduction in the massive Soviet military presence along the Chinese border, a withdrawal of the Soviet troops in Afghanistan and an end to Soviet military and economic support to Vietnam in its occupation of Kampuchea.

Mr. Gorbachev only obliquely tackled the three obstacles. But China's positive reaction comes from the fact that the Kremlin now realizes the existence of them.

— The Nation (Bangkok).

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OPINION

A Bickering West Heads Toward Decline

By Robert D. Hormats

NEW YORK — Just when weak growth in the Western industrialized nations calls for greater cooperation, frictions are mounting. To strengthen world recovery, a common effort by these nations is required to lower interest rates, help debtor nations finance imports required for faster growth, and reverse a deteriorating trade environment.

Yet instead of pulling together, the major economies appear to be on a collision course. The harmony that characterized last September's agreement by their leaders to lower the dollar has turned to acrimony over trade, exchange rates and demands for changes in domestic policies.

A large fall in the dollar's exchange rate was regarded as the best way to reduce the U.S. trade deficit. But much of the potential benefit of the lower dollar is being offset by weak growth outside America. This weakness, in turn, has created fears among America's major trading partners that any further decline in the dollar would damage their exports. The chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Paul A. Volcker, has his own reasons for opposing a sharp decline in the dollar, fearing that it could trigger inflationary pressures.

Yet plainly the U.S. payments deficit cannot continue at anything like its present size. If market forces do not begin to reduce it significantly and soon, Congress will try to do so by legislating import restrictions. Several years of $100-billion deficits have created a staggering U.S. foreign debt, which will reach roughly half a trillion dollars by 1990. An overhang of that magnitude could lead to a collapse of the dollar far greater than its recent falls.

The burden of correcting this payments imbalance cannot be shouldered by currency movements alone. Changes in the domestic policies of the major industrialized nations must now be emphasized. This is precisely what Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d. is trying to achieve. Recently he noted that if Europe and Japan do not want the dollar to fall further, they should lower their interest rates or increase domestic growth.

A related concern is that slow growth in the major economies may become mutually reinforcing. Real interest rates remain too high. And too often one country has delayed a cut in its interest rate while it waited for others to go first. An international "gridlock" has set in.

With slow growth at home, nations seek salvation in exports. Each tries to sell more abroad — the United States to boost growth; developing countries to repay debt; and Europe and Japan because many industries depend on exports. But if all nations seek trade surpluses with one another, trade will be a source of conflict.

Everywhere producers of energy, food, raw materials and basic industrial goods face similar problems. Many borrowed heavily when prices were rising to finance what turned out, collectively, to be an excessive increase in global capacity. In recent years, as a result of a large growth in production and weaker demand, prices have plummeted.

The developing nations — whose imports from the United States and other industrialized countries increased dramatically in the 1970s — have cut back on imports. Latin American nations must now use their export earnings to service old debt. This is a reversal of the positive multiplier effect their growth had in the last decade. Indeed, Latin America's economic weakness has hurt U.S. exports far more than slow growth in Japan and Europe.

Just as the aggregation of inflation in individual industrialized nations in the 1970s led to a more powerful world inflation than any single country had anticipated, so might the cumulative effects of slow growth, high real interest rates and Third World debt lead to an unexpected recession.

Three reinforcing measures would help avert this. First, industrialized countries should help enterprises in debtor nations, particularly in the private sector, by increasing export credits and guarantees. Countries with capital surpluses, such as Japan and West Germany, should make a percentage of these credits available on an untied basis (that is, not tied to their exports), and at low interest. This would prompt Third World growth and in so doing increase demand for exports from the major industrialized countries.

Second, before international trade negotiations begin this fall, President Reagan should make a major effort to obtain support at home and abroad for large reductions in trade subsidies and other distortions. His rapport with the Congress on this issue is poor. Unless it improves, American trade officials will have little credibility with their foreign counterparts, who understandably will conclude that Congress will overturn what the executive branch negotiates.

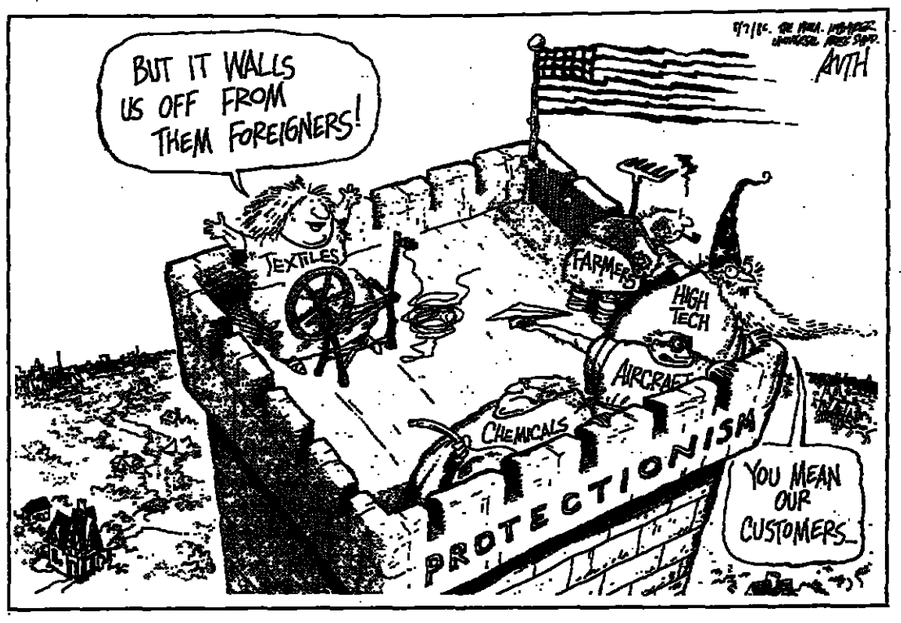
Major U.S. trading partners must reconcile themselves to the unpleasant reality that either the world moves together toward more open trade or the United States is likely to move unilaterally toward imposing new restrictions.

Third, another cut in interest rates in the United States and abroad is critical and overdue. Debt levels of consumers, corporations and governments are far higher than they were a few years ago, leaving economies vulnerable to high interest rates, which raise the costs of servicing existing debt and thus divert funds that could otherwise be used for new purchases.

Lower rates would not only stimulate the creation of fresh credit but also free up money for consumption and investment. Developing countries could then use some of the foreign exchange now committed to interest payments to buy goods from the United States and other nations. This would have a strong multiplier effect in the entire global economy.

Together, Europe, Japan and the United States could create reinforcing growth. Working at cross-purposes, they risk a reinforcing decline.

The writer, a vice president of Goldman, Sachs and Co., contributed this comment to The New York Times.



Economics: Revolution Is at Hand

By Walt Whitman Rostow

This is the second of two articles.

AUSTIN, Texas — If the United States takes its objective from David Hume, it comes to this: America must sustain a civilized and industrious society to remain viable in an open trading system as the world undergoes a powerful, multidimensional, technological revolution. This revolution will diffuse rapidly to less-developed regions as well as advanced countries, affecting virtually every sector of the world economy.

Clearly, this objective has many implications for the future of economics. Why does economic theory matter? The answer, as John Maynard Keynes has pointed out, is that politicians, be they aware of it or not, view the world in terms of the concepts of economic theory — usually out-of-date theory.

And right now, mainstream economics, which focuses obsessively on demand, is not at grips with the great technological and other issues on the supply side that the developed world will have to confront.

There are other difficult problems, deserving sophisticated attention. How do industrial countries avoid oscillations in the world energy markets? How do developed and developing nations resolve different farm policies in ways that are politically acceptable? How do industrial nations deal internationally with gross environmental degradation?

We should recall what the discipline of economics was like in its classic origins — from, say, Hume and Adam Smith in the 18th century through John Stuart Mill, Alfred Marshall and Knut Wicksell to Keynes, Gunnar Myrdal and the others who fought to use economic policy to save democratic societies from destruction in the great depressions. Their efforts included, but were not limited to, the refinement of economic concepts as they inherited them.

They acknowledged that they were driven by moral objectives, abhorred the human degradation imposed by poverty, looked to economics and economists, in the phrase of Keynes's famous toast, as the "trustees not of civilization but of the possibility of civilization."

Today's economists, in their excessive concentration on mathematics rather than on living economic problems and on aggregate demand rather than on technology and supply, have deviated from the best in traditional economics, and at great cost.

But economists cannot and should not go back. They should discipline their techniques of mathematical and econometric analysis to the large problems we confront, and should accept Marshall's judgment that such methods can, at most, constitute "a necessary introduction to a more philosophic treatment of society as an organism."

If my view of what lies ahead is correct, the world economy and polity face an unprecedented adjustment over the next century. The industrial countries (including the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe) now constitute about 1.1 billion people, just less than a fourth of the population. Some 2.6 billion people, about 55 percent, live in countries that will acquire technological virtuosity in the next century. Moreover, population will increase more rapidly in the latter than the former group.

There can be important economic advantages to the early-comers as the late-comers move toward technological equivalence. But the process could generate mercantilist friction and even mortal danger in a nuclear age. It will take strength and unity for industrial nations to help the world community through this potentially explosive adjustment.

For 35 years, I have committed a good deal of time and thought to economic development in Latin America, Africa, the Middle East and Asia. I have gone out from capital cities to villages and seen in the faces of men, women and children the terrible, dehumanizing burden of poverty not quite overcoming the magical determination to live, love and laugh.

The associations that arose from this commitment reinforced the lesson that we shall most need in the generations ahead. It is incorporated in the lines of the poet after whom I happen to be named:

One thought ever at the fore —
That in the Divine Ship, the World,
breasting Time and Space,
All people of the globe together sail,
sail the same voyage,
Are bound to the same destination.

The writer, who served in the Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson administrations, is a professor of economics and history at the University of Texas. He wrote this for Newsday.

A French Scandal Points to the Rising Price of Politics

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — This year's customary French summer scandal has gone further than usual. It is touching on what the French call "parallel diplomacy," the hidden system of relations with French-speaking Africa, and "parallel financing," the hidden system of funding political campaigns.

These are deep and vast secrets, involving all parties and provoking questions not just about some lesser-known personalities but about the way things actually work. Nobody really expects the probing to go beyond minor revelations and vague generalities. Too many top people and too many institutionalized practices are at stake.

Besides, the French like their scandals to conform to their classical rules of drama, with a certain unity of action, time and place, so they do not spill over and create too much mess.

But current revelations have led to some unaccustomed reflections. They come in the unprecedented state of *cohabitation*, with a Socialist president and a conservative majority in the National Assembly. Each side wants to embarrass the other, but not to the point of undercutting itself.

The scandal began by accident, with evidence of corruption in the previous Socialist government's foreign aid ministry, working through a semi-public organization called Carrefour du Développement, or Development Crossroads.

That led to disclosures about the way public money is siphoned off to African leaders who are complaisant about French requests, both political and economic. It is privately justified as being "understanding" of Third World habits, instead of arrogantly holding undeveloped states and their tin-pot dictators to the standards preached, if not always practiced, in the West.

This "parallel diplomacy," covered by secret funds, false invoices, kickbacks and the like, has been important in oiling France's relations with its former colonies. A few commentators noted with asperity that France's vaunted role in the world is not based only on its radiance.

Further, the custom is not new. It started with de Gaulle when he decolonized, and flourished under two of his successors, Georges Pompidou and Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. And despite Socialist claims to superior morality, it has been going strong under President Mitterrand, whose son Jean-Christophe is the Elysée Palace's number two counselor on Africa.

Unraveling a few of the African affairs has also led to disclosures on how French parties get their finances. For not all the money poured out stayed in Africa; some came back into campaign funds.

Two intrepid women have burst the pretty pretense that French parties live only on members' dues and voluntary contributions. Huguette Bouchardeau, a minister for the environment in the former Socialist government, and Florence d'Harcourt, a conservative deputy, called for an "end to hypocrisy" and a law regulating political funds.

The "Americanization" of politics, as the soaring use of ads, billboards and mailings is called, ballooned campaign cost, just as in the United States. A new law will permit political ads on television for the first time. Obviously, the need for funds will multiply and so will the temptation to extract more on the side from companies, government contractors and subsidized groups.

A study has been made of American rules, and there is a grab-bag of proposals for reform. But authorities of all stripes balk at the idea of having outsiders check their accounts.

The extravagant price of politics has become an issue in many democracies now. It brought the Flick scandal in West Germany. Spain has its scandal. The United States, with all its laws, has not come to grips with the problem of assuring a free flow of political information that has, nonetheless, to be paid for.

France is beginning to acknowledge that it supports a prevalent, if subtle, corruption that drains the economy. It also contributes to the corruption that helps keep the Third World poor, and it is hard to say which side embroils the other.

As Jean-François Revel said in Le Point: "Where there is no democracy, corruption is one of the most stubborn obstacles to its birth. And where democracy exists, corruption is one of its most pernicious menaces."

Corruption is a dirty word that needs public laundering; democracy needs credible politics.

The New York Times.

Gorbachev's 'Revolution': Nuanced View From Paris

By Philip Geyelin

PARIS — You can rest assured when you fetch up here after sampling the thinking in other European power centers that the thinking in France — the analysis, nuance and conclusions drawn or disdained — will be distinctively French.

A case in point is the way the French powers-that-be read the Soviet Union at a time when we appear to be climbing toward another U.S.-Soviet summit. I am talking less about the public pronouncements that politicians make for effect than about the not-for-attribution assessments by policy-making professionals, specifically including the minister of foreign affairs, Jean-Bernard Raimond. His credentials alone would be enough to give a certain distinction to current French Sovietology.

Mr. Raimond is the only Western foreign minister with a background as a scholar of Soviet affairs and the firsthand experience of having been his country's ambassador to the Soviet Union. That he was in Moscow for the first year of Mikhail Gorbachev's new rule before being promoted to his present post gives weight to the official French view of what Mr. Gorbachev is up to at home, and abroad.

The short French answer is cautionary: We are at least two years away from knowing whether what Mr. Gorbachev is up to will make a great difference, or only a little, for the simple reason that Mr. Gorbachev does not know.

He knows what it would take to invigorate the Soviet Union's collapsed economy: "radical reform" (his words, at the Central Committee plenum in June), not only of the workings of the economy but of Soviet society itself — of the way people and bureaucrats act and think. But no more than anybody else can Mr. Gorbachev be sure how far he can push real reform without putting the whole Communist system at risk.

So what we are witnessing — in the stress on science and technology, in the campaign against alcoholism, in the first, faint signs of a market economy, in the open government criticism of corruption, sloth and bureaucratic gridlock — is a careful testing of what the traffic will bear.

As French officials see it, Mr. Gorbachev is not so much embarking on economic and social revolution in the Soviet Union as he is engaged in creating preconditions for such a revolution. If that sounds like a meaningless distinction, it at least introduces a rationale to what otherwise seem to be contradictory assessments of his every word and deed.

On the one hand, we are told that he is more "modern," sophisticated and intelligent than his predecessors — that he is "shaping up to be the first thinking man's Russian leader since Lenin," as The Economist put it recently. He is purging party hacks, publicly scolding people, factory managers and the party itself, and speaking out loud of a fossilized mentality standing in the way of change.

On the other hand, it is noted that he is introducing no radical changes; that the economy is still stagnant and may be beyond reform without revolutionary changes in the Soviet system; that "the replacement of old duds by lively new men has to go much further," as The Economist also argued, adding that the only solution that would work "means revolution." The question The Economist asks is whether Mr. Gorbachev is "streetwise enough to try it."

The French answer is that Mr. Gorbachev is streetwise enough not to try it until he and his "new team" have a much clearer view of what he would have to do to produce real change. Mr. Raimond, it is said, is impressed by the caliber of the "new team." Having had opportunity to size up the old crowd while in Moscow, he reportedly has been struck by the systematic replacement of incompetent, old-guard party people with a better educated, more imaginative and pragmatic new breed.

But that still leaves the question of how much revolution the system can stand. If, as the French contend, Mr. Gorbachev himself will not know for several years, that leaves another large question: How far is he prepared to push for anything like fundamental changes in foreign policy?

Again, the French guess is that, in theory, Mr. Gorbachev might welcome some easing of tensions, beginning with progress on arms control, in large part for the way it would lighten the burden on the Soviet economy. But whether the intriguing new elements in his recent arms control proposals are for real, or for wedge-driving between Western Europe and the United States, is a question that can only be answered by putting it to a rigid test.

"The new team is savvy," says one French policy-maker, by way of summing up. "If they want to compromise, you don't have to go out of your way to show them how."

Washington Post Writers Group.

By EWK in Aftonbladet (Stockholm). Cartoonists & Writers Syndicate.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: Alps for the Plaza

PARIS — Mr. W.C. Skinner, assistant manager at the Plaza Hotel, New York, has just arrived in Paris from Switzerland. He had been touring with a Swiss painter and an American artist, and will take back with him a number of sketches of scenery and characteristic pictures of life in Europe. "The idea" explained Mr. Skinner, "is to have big scenery painted in America from these studies, just as for a theater, for the ballroom in the Plaza-Copley Hotel in Boston. Thus a customer giving an entertainment, reception or banquet, will be able to have the room transformed into a scene representing an Alpine village, a Tyrolean pass, a reach of the Danube, or any of the other famous European beauty-spots of which we are taking back sketches. The scheme has proved quite an attraction."

1936: Pie for Perry's Pigs

PERRY, Maine — Pies in great numbers and varieties are being served to the pigs of Perry in a daily feast. The relatively ambrosial treat is being cast before the swine of these parts following the collapse of the Passamaquoddy tidal power project across the bay. When Quoddy was started and thousands of men were at work, contracts were made with bakers to supply the commissary with 500 pies and 800 loaves of bread daily. Then a few weeks ago, when President Roosevelt announced that there could be no more money for Quoddy, workers were discharged in thousands. Still the pies and the loaves continue to arrive by the truckload. There being nothing in the New Deal regulations providing for the distribution of surplus pies and loaves to the poor, but one course remained.

OPINION

The British Must Be Kept in the Dark

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON — The British political system has always made a fetish of secrecy. A collection of laws controls what may be published about official business. But connoisseurs of the British obsession with secrets now have a new twist, a new extremity, to enjoy.

The courts have just held that judges may forbid newspapers to reprint already published information about the government. Judges may do so even when what they suppress is a charge of official wrongdoing or criminality. Judges may do so although Parliament has not passed a statute for this draconian way to silence the press.

Courts may now forbid newspapers to reprint published information.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government sought those remarkable rulings from the courts, and got them, after two national newspapers published stories about Peter Wright, a retired senior officer of MI-5, the British security service. Mr. Wright has written his memoirs, and his memories of the service are not all glorious.

Mr. Wright is said to relate how MI-5 planted microphones in the London embassies of friendly countries and bugged Lancaster House, the site of diplomatic conferences — including the 1979 conference that agreed on majority rule and independence for Zimbabwe. It also reportedly bugged Nikita Khrushchev's suite at Claridges in 1956.

Those bits of the manuscript were reported in connection with a court hearing in Australia, where Mr. Wright lives in retirement and a publisher has taken his book. But the British government got wind of it and asked the Australian courts to stop publication. A judge issued a temporary restraining order pending a trial later this year.

In June, two newspapers, The Observer and The Guardian, printed articles about Mr. Wright and the Australian court case, mentioning the alleged bugging. They were modest articles on an inside page. But the government reacted as if the nation were threatened. It went urgently to court.

The government did not invoke Britain's criminal law against disclosure of official information, the Official Secrets Act. That has come under heavy criticism. A jury recently acquitted a civil servant who did publish official information but said, as Mr. Wright says, his aim was to disclose wrongdoing.

Instead, the government asked the courts to apply a branch of judge-made common law, unique to Britain, known as the law of confidence. It was traditionally used to keep people from violating confidences in commercial and personal relations. Then, 10 years ago, the government invoked it to try to stop publication of the diaries kept by the late Richard Crossman while he was a British cabinet member from 1964.

The lord chief justice then, Lord Widgery, said the law of confidence could be used in a civil suit to stop disclosure of official information. But he said the burden was on the government to prove that the material was truly confidential, and to show that a particular restraint was necessary. Lord Widgery found that the government had not met those burdens, and the publication of the Crossman diaries went ahead.

This time the courts brushed aside Lord Widgery's cautions. The government was not asked to prove that the information was new or damaging. Its simple claim that national security at stake persuaded a judge to enjoin The Guardian and The Observer from reprinting what they had reported — and to warn all papers off similar stories.

On appeal, the newspapers argued that there was a high public interest in disclosing official wrongs and crimes. The court of appeal said yes, there was — but disclosure must be to the authorities, not to the public. It was as if the newspapers that investigated Watergate had been ordered not to publish their findings but to bring them to Attorney General John Mitchell.

The decision expressed in extreme form the elitist British view that official business is for officials, not for the public. British editors have been saying with a sigh that it could not happen in America. But is that true? I wonder.

There is a presumption against prior restraint in United States law, yes. But there, too, the courts have taken to rubber-stamping executive claims of national security — and stretching the law to fit. And there a Central Intelligence Agency director uses extralegal threats to silence the press.

The New York Times.

'You sure Rosy Scenario isn't here? I was told I'd meet her this time.'

Listen to Africa's Heartbeat Before Rushing In to Advise

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — We in the West only see the tip of Africa's monumental history and culture. Behind a curtain of language and custom much goes on of which most of us are totally unaware. We miss Africa's heartbeat and so, with all our aid experts, often give advice that cannot possibly be accepted.

When Aniceti Kitereza died on April 20, 1981, at the age of 85, few people outside Tanzania had ever heard of him. On the surface his life had been little different from hundreds of other German-educated men of his generation. He had been teacher, catechist, petty trader, building clerk, cooperative officer and finally, in his old age, peasant. But this practical, matter-of-fact worker was also a passionate thinker, educator, philosopher and scholar. He was a walking encyclopedia of the ways and customs of his people, the Bakerebe, and above all, a lively, unique, confident and highly talented novelist.

MEANWHILE

He has produced one of the great novels of Africa. It is not in English translation. What I report comes mainly from a scholar at the university of Dar es Salaam, Mwalimu Mulokozi. But those who have read it in Swahili, and its original version in his mother tongue, Kikerebe, are overwhelmingly moved by it. It is words from the heart of Africa, about birth, life and death, about the people of a tribe and of a continent.

It is a novel that might do for Africa what "Roots" did for America — pull together deep, underlying threads that express the inner consciousness of a society. The book touches on a theme that the West must understand before it preaches too much on Africa's need for population control. We are in danger of asking Africa to roll over before the juggernaut of our ideas, without understanding quite what is at stake deep in the African psyche and soul.

The story told by this 874-page novel takes place on the evergreen island of Ukerewe in Lake Victoria. It is fertile, heavily populated and potentially very wealthy. There live Myombekere and his wife, Bugonoka. Twice she gives birth. The first child is stillborn and the second lives only one day. Bugonoka cannot get pregnant again and becomes despised by her husband's relatives. The scorn and maltreatment become unbearable. Her parents decide to take her back. Myombekere is lonely and distressed. His half-hearted attempts to woo another woman prove futile. He goes to his father-in-law, prostrates himself, and begs for the return of his wife.

The novel revolves around Myombekere's inner torment. Without children, what basis is there for him and Bugonoka to remain united in marriage? Can love alone sustain marriage in a society where offspring come before all else?

As their struggle unfolds we are gradually introduced to the whole tapestry of the Kerebe world — culture, customs, beliefs, practices, the fauna, months and seasons. It is a mine of ethnological historical and scientific information.

But the theme of procreation prevails. Eventually, a medicine man cures his wife's barrenness. A child is born, but constantly needs medication.

The quest of the parents is the perennial quest of their society. Without the assurance of children there is a void, a terrible sense of failure. Man builds for man, the older generation for the younger generation and the old wither away so that the young may flower. By their death they achieve immortality, through the lives of their offspring.

The African economic predicament today is severe and even frightening. In recent years, famine has ripped through the continent like a sword. Economically, it is disemboweled.

It is easy for the outside world to give Africa its prescription for salvation: contraception and population control. But this gets it back-to-front. Only when African parents know their children will survive will they stop trying to have more. First must come security. Afterward will come the discipline we preach.

Pull back the curtain of language and culture and see the inside of Africa. Then we can begin.

International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

U.S. Wheat Sales to Russia: Australia Shouldn't Complain

Regarding "Australia Warns U.S. Over Proposed Wheat Sale" (July 26):

The Australians are shedding crocodile tears when they object to America selling subsidized wheat to the Soviet Union and China. They complain that in effect the Yanks are subsidizing Communist regimes. Yet these same regimes have long been traditional markets for the Australians. Is it not strange that it is thought all right for Russians and Chinese to purchase Australian wheat, but not U.S. wheat? To the recipients, U.S. subsidized wheat will not taste any different from other kinds.

When President Jimmy Carter imposed his misguided wheat embargo on the Soviet Union because of its invasion of Afghanistan, Australia filled the vacuum. The Australians are as capable as any other nation of playing the "economic imperative" game, and ignoring the need for a common allied front.

It would be best for the Australian government to ponder its inconsistent policy toward South Africa as expressed by Malcolm Fraser in his capacity as co-chairman of the Commonwealth's so-called Eminent Persons Group. While condemning South Africa for its apartheid policy, Australia has persistently oppressed its 170,000 aborigines. It also follows a policy of "selective immigration" that carefully screens out nearly every black person.

Is it any wonder that Australia's pious supplications will be politely, but resolutely, ignored by Presidents Reagan and Pieter W. Botha?

WILLEM P.J. BOICHEL.
Palojärvi, Finland.

Italy Has a Strategic Role

I was very surprised during a recent visit to the United States to see that there is a growing sense among the public there that anti-American feelings are growing stronger in Italy. I would say that the exact opposite is true. The Italians look with interest to the United States and to its way of life and institutions. Italian culture is influenced by America — sometimes in its worst aspects, such as television serials. America, regardless, remains something of a dream for many Italians.

Where then does the impression of anti-Americanism in Italy come from? Certainly the idea may have been prompted by the Achille Lauro hijacking and subsequent events. But both America and Italy made mistakes. Italy was wrong in releasing Mohammed Abbas, but the United States was wrong in landing troops at Sigonella, violating Italian sovereignty and behaving as the Soviet Union would have done with one of its satellite countries.

How many Americans know that Italy was the first country in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to install cruise missiles? And how many know that during the U.S.-Libya confrontation two Libyan missiles were launched against the Italian island of Lampedusa?

Italy now is not the Italy of 1946; it is the world's seventh industrial power. It is geographically strategic and has an active role to play in the Mediterranean.

In Washington an eminent political commentator told me: "Italian politicians are not trusted here. We fear that they say something and then do the opposite." Such politicians exist, but not only in Italy. The truth is that Italy is seeking its role in both a European and an Atlantic framework. It would be wise for the United States to realize that Italy is an important ally, especially in Mediterranean and Mideastern matters.

EGIDIO STERPA.
Rome.

'Don Giovanni' in Prague

Regarding "Zdenek Kosler, Free-Lance Conductor" (July 29):

Your informative report quotes Mr. Kosler as saying that "all performances in Prague are sung in Czech." An exception, so obvious that it may have slipped the minds of Mr. Kosler and of the interviewer, is "Don Giovanni," which, at least at the Tyl Theater, is always sung in Italian. The suggestion in the article that external knowledge of Czech music is skimpy is true. Lord Harewood's revision of Kobbe's "Book of the Opera" states that Dvorak wrote only one opera; this is not the case.

GIORGIO MAYBERRY.
Vicenza, Italy.

The Iron Brakeperson

Regarding the opinion column "Something Is Wrong, Just as in Britain" (Aug. 7) by Michael Stewart:

Mr. Stewart should be told about Newton's laws of motion. The fact of Britain's economic decline under Margaret Thatcher, if fact it is, does not imply the least imperfection in her economic policies. That decline is long-standing. Under the socialist governments which Mr. Stewart advised, the foot was on the accelerator; now it is on the brake. None of Mrs. Thatcher's critics have suggested a better brake, or a better brakeperson.

J.E.D. WILLIAMS.
Montanare Di Cortona, Italy.

A Smashing Big Machine

Regarding the report "The World's Biggest Atom Smasher," (July 28) by William J. Broad:

If Mr. Broad, on his flight to Serpukhov, had looked out his airplane window as it flew over Geneva, he might have seen that CERN, the European Laboratory for Particle Physics, is building a 27-kilometer-circumference Large Electron Positron Collider, or LEP. This machine, besides being longer than the "world's biggest atom smasher" described in your article, will be operational a few years before the Soviet one.

Even after doubling the energy of LEP by installing supraconducting cavities, there will still be room in the tunnel for a planned Large Hadron Collider. Equipped with supraconducting magnets, this machine will be able to provide proton collision energies up to 10 times higher than those expected for Fermilab's Tevatron — at low additional cost since the tunnel and most of the necessary infrastructure are in place.

CERN was the first laboratory to provide antimatter in the amounts and densities needed for matter-antimatter collisions with high luminosity. This brought the 1984 Nobel Prize for physics to two of its scientists, Simon Van der Meer and Carlo Rubbia.

CERN has been a prime example of European cooperation, by combining the scientific, engineering and financial resources of its 14 member states and by providing unique facilities and research opportunities to scientists from all over the world. We need this kind of peaceful competition and worldwide collaboration in basic science.

Dr. HARALD BUNGARTEN.
CERN, Geneva.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

East Bloc's Unofficial Trade: Why a Girl's Shoes Were Seized

By Robert Gillette
Los Angeles Times Service

WARSAW — When a Polish girl and her family came home this summer from a vacation in Czechoslovakia, they passed through Czechoslovak customs, where an officer spotted the little girl's shiny new shoes and did his duty by the book.

He ordered her mother to hand over the shoes and left the weeping child to return home, like some latter-day Cinderella, wearing a tattered pair of borrowed slippers.

It is illegal, the customs officer pointed out, to export children's shoes from Czechoslovakia.

Revenge was swift. Polish customs officers at the same border post promptly flagged down a carload of homeward-bound Czechs, confiscated all four brand-new tires and left the car sitting on blocks.

It is illegal, they explained, to export automobile tires from Poland.

That little border skirmish, reported in a recent issue of the Warsaw newspaper Express Wieczorny, offers a glimpse of a long-running war against unofficial consumer trade that rages among the nominally fraternal Communist countries of Eastern Europe.

On one side of the battle, and often in conflict with each other, are the customs authorities of the seven Soviet bloc countries, whose weapons are bewildering webs of protectionist duties and export prohibitions covering the gamut from Czechoslovak shoes to Hungarian salami to Polish tires.

Arrayed against them are whole nations of would-be consumers, who have already endured decades of adversity and scarcity, and who are reluctant to wait yet another generation for the promised day when such things as shoes, tires and salami, as well as toilet paper, stereos and designer jeans, will be readily available at home.

Eastern Europe's guerrilla trade war is driven by huge disparities in the availability of ordinary consumer goods that persist among the region's generally inefficient, centrally controlled economies, including that of the Soviet Union.

Except possibly for impoverished Romania, where almost everything but the literary works of its deified leader, Nicolae Ceausescu, is in short supply, East European countries generally manage to make enough of some goods to satisfy their own demand and sell the rest in the West for hard currency or to the Soviet Union for oil. But for many other goods, scarcity is the rule.

Czechoslovakia, for instance, may not have enough tires to go around, but it does produce adequate quantities of children's shoes, as does Hungary. But the central planners in Prague make provisions for state-run shoe factories to turn out only enough for little Czechoslovaks, and some extra for export to the West or the Soviet Union.

Czechoslovakia, in any case, has little use for the zlotys left by Polish tourists. Zlotys are good only for purchases from Poland, which has little enough to sell that Czechoslovakia might want, apart from tires.

Hungary, with the strongest currency, the freest economy and the fewest scarcities in Eastern Europe, is no less intent on supplying its own population with goods and selling the rest through official state channels to the West, socialist solidarity notwithstanding.

So it is illegal for travelers to export from Hungary such prosaic items as salami, toilet paper, dish-washing liquid, baby supplies, knitted underwear, socks, medicines of all kinds — and children's shoes.

Officials in Budapest explain that American and West European tourists are not the problem. It is the socialist neighbors who would deplete productive little Hungary like a swarm of locusts and leave behind heaps of mostly useless Romanian lei, Bulgarian leva, Polish zlotys and the like.

For a variety of reasons, Poles have emerged as the leading "contrabandistas" in Eastern Europe, breaching customs barriers to barter goods that are plentiful in one country for those that are scarce in another.

While many families are only trying to satisfy personal needs, many others manage along the way to pay for their vacations, and in some cases to reap sizable fortunes, from what the official press condescendingly describes as "commercial tourism."

Romanians speak in mixed tones of awe and resentment about the well-dressed Poles who descend on state ski resorts in the Transylvanian Alps every winter toting the latest Western equipment.

"They are not subtle," a Romanian tour guide said. "They'll settle down in a corner of the hotel lobby, spread out their wares, and in a couple of hours they've paid for the trip."

In summertime, the scene shifts to the industrial-scale beach hotels that Romania and Bulgaria have built along their Black Sea coasts. For millions of East Europeans, most of whom face severe restrictions on travel to the West, the Black Sea offers the best choice for a seashore vacation.

It also is not a bad place to buy Western cosmetics, jeans, electronic watches, cameras and a great deal more from one's fellow travelers, more likely than not a Pole.

One factor that has given Poles a leg up on other East Europeans is legal access to dollars. Unlike most East Europeans, Poles can receive dollars from relatives abroad, or by working abroad, and deposit them at interest rates of as much as 11 percent.

They also can buy dollars on the illegal black market and deposit them, no questions asked, in state bank accounts that bear interest after a one-year wait.

With dollars or other Western currencies in hand, Poles can shop in the state-run chain of Pewex stores that offer a wide selection of such desirable Western goods as instant coffee, Lego toys, brand-name perfumes and the inevitable jeans.

Equally important, Poles are freer than many other East Europeans to travel abroad, especially to the West. More than 90 percent of Polish citizens who request passports from the state receive them, and in 1985, Poles made three million trips to foreign countries, mostly in the Soviet bloc, but including 650,000 to the West.

That the smuggling instinct runs strong is indicated by official figures showing that nine out of 10 Polish travelers who carry items subject to duties in and out of the country, which almost everyone does, fail to declare them.

Last year about 17,000 Poles were arrested and tried on smuggling charges in Poland and other East-bloc countries, according to the Polish news agency.

Probably the most heavily trodden route is currently the one to Greece and Turkey. The tourist trade has ballooned in the past few years as thousands of Poles have bought or in some cases bribed their way onto charter flights and grueling overland bus trips to Athens and Istanbul to buy armloads of leather jackets and sheepskin coats.

There are huge duties to pay on the return trip; it is not uncommon for some arriving airline passengers to pay a million zloty (about $6,100). But the profits more than pay for a look at the Acropolis or Hagia Sophia.

The quantities of incoming goods on the return flights are so great, and the customs lines so long, that the Polish airline usually schedules landings in the middle of the night to avoid paralyzing Warsaw's Okecie Airport.

"The trick," a Polish traveler said, "is to make sure there's a customs guy you know on duty when you return. You pay him off before you leave."

The Poles 'are not subtle,' a Romanian tour guide said. 'They'll settle down in a corner of the hotel lobby, spread out their wares, and in a couple of hours they've paid for the trip.'

Herald Tribune
Opening for Talks Is Seen in Moscow
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Western Leaders Decide U.S. Recovery's Power
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Ireland	£Ir.	140	77	42
Italy	Lire	350,000	190,000	105,000
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Norway*	N.Kr.	1,650	900	500
Portugal	Esc.	19,000	10,400	5,700
Spain*	Pes.	26,500	14,600	8,000
Sweden*	S.Kr.	1,700	920	520
Switzerland	S.Fr.	490	270	148
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, Middle East	$	400	220	120
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia	$	550	300	165

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U.S. Says Cocaine Raids In Bolivia Are Effective

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — One-fourth of the 25 drug raids conducted in Bolivia with U.S. assistance were successful and have temporarily crimped cocaine processing in that country, according to General John R. Galvin, the top U.S. military officer in Central America.

General Galvin, head of the U.S. Southern Command based in Panama, also alleged Thursday that Cuba was engaged in drug trafficking, despite denials by President Fidel Castro.

The four-star general said that so many processing plants have been put out of business in the Bolivia raids that there is little market for the coca leaves used to make cocaine. He said the price for one kilogram (2.2 pounds) of the leaves has dropped from $122 to $20.

The U.S. Army has been flying Bolivian police units to remote cocaine production facilities in northern Bolivia in six Blackhawk helicopters. General Galvin said the operations were still going on and it was up to the Bolivian government to decide when to end them.

"The idea was to suppress the drug trade in Bolivia for a time, and we certainly have done that," the general said.

Reviewing efforts to combat Marxist insurgencies, General Galvin said there was good news about El Salvador and bad about Cuba.

The number of anti-government guerrillas in El Salvador has decreased by about 4,000 over the last two years, he said, with 1,000 killed in combat, 1,000 taken prisoner or defecting and the rest apparently giving up the fight.

The number who apparently dropped out of the war "tells me we're doing something right," he said. "The civic action, the human rights, the psychological operations and the other social facets of warfare are being worked very well by the Salvadorans."

Cuba, he said, is training terrorists, fomenting overthrow of governments and is involved with narcotics trafficking "even though Castro says no."

Reuters-UPI

General John Galvin said raids in Bolivia with U.S. help have been a success.

Christian and Moslem Militiamen Battle Across Beirut's Green Line

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — Christian and Moslem militiamen dueled with mortars across the city's dividing Green Line and the police said Friday that two persons were killed and 10 wounded.

The mid-city clashes broke out late Thursday night following a car-bomb explosion that killed 19 civilians and wounded 90 in a busy commercial district in Christian East Beirut.

One mortar round slammed into a Catholic church in Moslem West Beirut and killed the Reverend Ferdinand Abu Jawdeh, a Lebanese priest, the police said.

The fighting across the central sector of the five-kilometer (three-mile) demarcation line engulfed the Primo, Sodeco and Ras an-Nabaa neighborhoods, the police said.

The sound of exploding shells jolted several other districts of the city during the night. The police said a cease-fire was called at daybreak.

They said there was no evidence to link the sudden Green Line flare-up to the car-bomb explosion that tore balconies from apartment houses and hurled them through the air.

■ French Vow to Remain

Government spokesmen have said that France has no plans to end its involvement in United Nations peacekeeping duties in southern Lebanon, The New York Times reported from Paris.

"There is no question that we intend to stay," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Thursday night.

The French contingent of the nine-nation, 5,800-member UN Interim Force in Lebanon, or Unifil, clashed this week with Shiite Moslem militiamen near Tyre. In the incidents, three militiamen were killed and 18 French soldiers were wounded. Three militiamen were also wounded.

A report from Beirut quoted French officials in Lebanon as saying that France would be withdrawing its contingent next fall, and that Sweden had announced that it would send replacements. The report was denied by Foreign Ministry as well as by an official at the Elysée Palace.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the government had recently asked the UN peacekeeping group to permit France to change the composition of its contingent. He said France was seeking to replace 700 soldiers who are concerned with logistics with an equal number of "operational," that is, combat, personnel.

Unifil has not responded to France's request, he said.

The spokesman noted that France maintained the largest contingent in Unifil: on average 1,500 men, never less than 1,400.

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NiaMP	42206	24	23¾	24	+⅛
WnAirL	27351	11⅛	10⅝	11	+1
Revco	26129	37	35⅝	36¾	+1⅛
ICN	19116	30⅞	23¾	30½	+6¾
Exxon	18730	65½	63⅞	65½	+1⅝
Mobil	18560	35¼	34	35¼	+1
PanhEC	17546	42¾	42	42¾	+¾
USX Cp	14542	18⅝	16¼	18	+1⅝
vlLTV	13194	2¾	2⅛	2½	—⅛
MidSUt	13142	13⅞	13⅛	13¼	
Chevrn	12251	43	41⅛	43	+1⅝
AT&T	11902	23½	23¼	23⅜	—⅛
AmHes	11098	20½	19⅝	20¼	+½
IBM	10775	134½	133	133⅝	—⅞
AtlRich	10083	57⅛	54½	56⅞	+2⅜

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	122,490,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	148,223,980
Amex 4 p.m. volume	9,070,000
Amex prev. cons. close	9,800,000
OTC 4 p.m. volume	98,767,500
NYSE volume up	70,266,370
NYSE volume down	40,479,880
Amex volume up	4,027,980
Amex volume down	2,375,795

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	142.22	141.59	142.22	+0.63
Industrials	161.82	161.03	161.82	+0.51
Transp.	112.83	112.50	112.83	+0.36
Utilities	77.78	77.44	77.78	+0.34
Finance	155.03	154.76	155.08	+0.02

Friday's NYSE Closing

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	296	333
Declined	270	225
Unchanged	234	254
Total Issues	800	812
New Highs	15	13
New Lows	7	8

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	380.18	+0.66	365.87	296.46
Industrials	376.67	+0.63	361.10	303.17
Finance	521.70	+1.34	506.03	380.67
Insurance	444.80	+1.88	422.15	344.81
Utilities	344.30	—1.26	334.88	287.83
Banks	427.03	+0.74	423.11	297.76
Transp.	324.04	—0.14	315.85	273.43

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
DomeP	3497	1	15/16	1	
WangB	3434	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
BAT	3359	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	—⅛
Delmed	3222	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Wickes	2750	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
BolarPh	2459	25⅞	24	24⅞	—1½
LorTel n	2393	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	+⅜
Armel	1823	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	+1⅛
JetAm	1666	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
EchoB s	1476	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	—⅜
GlfCda n	1476	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Lionel	1413	8⅞	7⅞	8⅛	+⅛
HmHar	1383	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝	—½
TIE	1372	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
ImpOil g	1227	38⅛	29⅞	38⅛	+⅛

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	894	1030
Declined	481	554
Unchanged	393	398
Total Issues	1968	1982
New Highs	99	118
New Lows	20	18

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	90.27	+0.20
Utilities	91.89	+0.21
Industrials	88.64	+0.18

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Aug. 14	231,297	398,304	4,722
Aug. 13	289,045	481,361	23,445
Aug. 12	298,092	470,332	8,829
Aug. 11	242,224	404,198	1,870
Aug. 8	205,712	377,822	29,532

*Included in the sales figures

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1848.14	1863.41	1839.02	1855.60	+10.69
Trans	755.63	761.00	750.00	756.00	+2.00
Util	210.09	211.79	209.10	211.24	+1.20
Comp	716.03	721.75	709.84	718.42	+3.54

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	272.86	271.22	272.86	+0.91
Transp.	188.87	187.71	188.87	+0.58
Utilities	118.47	117.42	118.47	+0.82
Finance	29.53	29.35	29.51	+0.04
SP 500	247.15	245.70	247.15	+0.90
SP 100	—	—	231.57	+0.18

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1,031	1,207
Declined	965	886
Unchanged	2,368	2,273
Total Issues	4,364	4,366

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
271.70	270.81	271.40	+0.18

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Higher as Market Waffles

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices were higher Friday at the close of the New York Stock Exchange in moderate trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which edged up 0.42 to 1,844.91 Thursday, rose 10.69 to 1855.60 as the NYSE closed.

Volume was 116.45 million, down from 124.4 million Thursday. Advancing issues led declining ones by an 8-7 ratio.

Prices edged higher in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Activity on the New York exchange involved only lackluster trading throughout most of the day, with the Dow alternating slight gains with small retreats.

But stock prices, encouraged by a strong oil sector, picked up momentum in the last few minutes of trading and were able to close higher for the fifth day in a row.

"The past 10 trading sessions have gone extremely well, and the technical indicators for that time frame have gotten very overbought," said Philip Erlanger, chief technical analyst at Hartford-based Advest.

Blue chips resisted late selling pressure and the broader market narrowly maintained the levels it had reached in its week-long advance.

Trading was thin as many investors went to the sidelines to avoid the volatility that was expected to result from the expiration of August options and a major blue chip index futures contract. Some paused to assess the market's chances of continuing its latest climb.

Blue chips spurted higher at the close after trading in a narrow range for much of the day and dipping in late activity before recovering.

As in earlier sessions this week, most broad market measures showed gains, including sectors sensitive to speculation on interest rates and the economy, such as utilities and transportation issues.

Many analysts had expected traders to cash in gains that they made during the market's week-long rally, although stocks received support from the decline of some interest rates in the credit markets.

The Federal Reserve Board reported that industrial production fell by 0.1 percent in July, a sign of sluggishness, but the drop contrasted with sharper declines earlier this year.

Oil stocks and airlines aided the overall averages. *(AP, UPI, Reuters)*

Record High in Tokyo

Agence France-Presse

TOKYO — Share prices, advancing for the seventh straight session, hit new highs Friday on the Tokyo Stock Exchange as investors bought large-capital issues related to domestic demand.

The 225-stock Nikkei average, which rose 263.95 yen Thursday, climbed another 111.70 yen to close at an all-time high of 18,376.41 yen. The more broadly based TSE composite index climbed 14.20 points to 1,529.29, also a record.

Advancing stocks included electric power, construction, housing, drugs and textiles. Among the scattered losers were securities, machine tools, light electricals and a segment of the food sector.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
A										
26½	13½	AAR s	.44	2.0	17	399	22⅛	21¾	22⅛	+⅜
30	21¾	ADT	.92	3.8		194	24⅝	24	24⅝	+½
33	11½	AFG s	.081	.3	17	589	32½	31¾	31¾	—¼
25⅝	13¾	AGS			14	84	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+⅞
15	9⅝	AMCA			263	1	10½	10½	10½	—⅛
60⅝	37½	AMR			14	3025	55	54⅝	54⅝	+⅛
27½	23¼	ANR pf	2.67	10.5		2x	25½	25½	25½	
12½	8½	APL			6	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+¼
16¾	10	ARX	.71t	6.6	10	55	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
45⅝	28¾	ASA	2.00a	6.2		853	33⅝	32⅛	32½	—1½
18⅝	9¼	AVX			29	143	11⅛	10⅝	11	—½
32	22⅜	AZP	2.72	9.0	9	657	30⅛	30	30⅛	
55	26⅝	AbtLb s	.84	1.6	24	3186	52	51⅛	51⅝	—½
32	19⅝	AccoWd	.56	2.1	17	117	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	
15⅝	9	AcmeC	.40	4.2		172	9⅝	9½	9⅝	—⅛
9¼	7	AcmeE	.32b	4.3	18	1	7½	7½	7½	+¼
21⅝	17	AdaEx	1.90e	9.0		84	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	
33⅝	16	AdmMl	.40	1.3	14	24	31½	31¼	31¼	—¼
20⅝	11½	AdvSys	.83t	5.4	14	109	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+¼
32⅝	14⅛	AMD				1519	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+¼
12⅝	5⅝	Adobe n				96	7⅛	6⅞	7	
18⅝	12¼	Adob pf	1.84	12.1		28	15⅜	15¼	15¼	—⅛
20¼	15⅛	Adob pf	2.40	13.2		10	18⅜	18⅛	18¼	+¼
18⅝	7⅝	Advest	.12a	.8	11	139	15	14⅝	14⅝	—¼
66¼	42¼	AetnLf	2.64	4.2	10	2190	62⅞	62	62¾	—⅞
57½	51½	AetL pf	4.28e	8.1		15	53	52⅞	53	
28¾	9¼	Ahmns s	.46	1.7	8	3219	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	—⅝
5⅛	2½	Aileen			93	27	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
41⅛	25¾	AirPrd s	.80	2.4	61	790	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	+¼
27¼	16	AirbFrt	.60	3.0	17	128	19⅝	18½	19⅝	+1
2⅛	¾	AlMoan	1.60c			21				
10¼	7⅝	AlaP dpf	.87	8.1		100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
103½	75¼	AlaP pf	9.00	8.8		220z	102	101⅝	102	+⅛
91½	68⅝	AlaP pf	8.28	9.0		20z	91½	91½	91½	+1½
26⅛	14¼	AlskAir	.16	.9	19	2891	18⅛	16½	18	+1⅛
25	9⅝	Alberto s	.21	1.2	18	142	18⅝	17⅝	18	—½
23¼	15⅝	AlbCulA	.21	1.2	18	12	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	—⅝
49½	26⅞	Albtsns	.84	1.8	17	397	45⅞	45⅛	45½	
34⅝	22¼	Alcan	.80	2.6		1182	30⅞	30⅛	30½	—⅛
46¾	32	AlcoStd	1.24	3.1	18	184	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	—⅛
40⅝	26	AlexAlx	1.00	2.6		210	39	38½	38⅝	—⅛
47½	22⅞	Alexdr			26	53	38¾	37	37½	—1
102	75½	AllgCp	1.54t	1.5	14	35	100	99⅞	100	+½
27	25⅝	AlgCp pf	2.86	10.7		8	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	—¼
…										
135	82¼	AHes pf	3.50	4.0		5	89	88	88	+⅛
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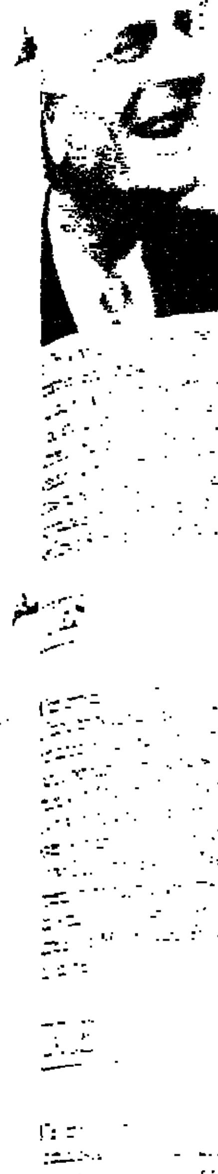


International Herald Tribune

WEEKEND

- *Paul Baudry Exhibition*
- *London Sale of Rare Silver*
- *Opera in Seattle*

CRITICS' CHOICE

GSTAAD

Menuhin Festival

■ This year, the Menuhin Festival celebrates two important anniversaries: the festival's 30th, and the 70th birthday of the festival's founder and continued inspiration, Yehudi Menuhin. The centerpiece of the festival, which continues through September 1, is a "Happy Birthday, Mr. Menuhin" concert this Saturday (August 16) at the Kirchgemeindehaus, featuring The Scholars, one of the world's leading vocal ensembles, accompanied by Pierre Cleitman on accordian and Volker Biesenbender on violin. Other highlights of the festival include performances by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra (featuring soloist Jeremy Menuhin, Menuhin's son, on piano) and the Warsaw Symphony Orchestra, both under the direction of Menuhin, as well as performances by the English Chamber Orchestra, the New Zurich String Quartet, and the Munich String Trio.

NIMES

Picabia Retrospective

■ From Impressionism to Cubism to Surrealism, Francis Picabia embraced nearly every movement in 20th-century art during his career spanning more than 50 years. Picabia is perhaps best known, however, for his part in the creation, with Marcel Duchamp, of Dadaism, and for his work with André Breton in the Surrealist movement. Between 1915 and 1920, the French painter, as the editor of two Dada reviews in New York, 291 and 391, was instrumental in bringing the movement to the United States. A major retrospective of Picabia's work is currently featured at the Musée des Beaux-Arts in Nimes, France. Until October 1.

VENICE

Renaissance Theater

■ "The Veneto: Cradle of Modern Theatre" is the title of an English-language cultural festival this month, featuring theater, music and lectures. The theme is "fascinating modern entertainment from 16th-century Venice." English and Italian music from the 16th century will be performed nightly, August 22 to 26, at the Ca' Pesaro, featuring Francesco Rizzoli on lute, and the soprano Pamela Herbert. "La Venexiana," billed as "not a tale, not a comedy, but a true story by an anonymous 16th-century playwright," will be performed for the first time in English on an Italian stage, also at the Ca' Pesaro, nightly August 28 to September 6, by the Teatro 7 troupe.

VALLAURIS

Picasso Ceramics

■ At the age of 66, Pablo Picasso, already a painter of world renown, undertook to master yet another medium: ceramics. In the summer of 1947, while on vacation in the south of France, Picasso began making pottery in the Vallauris studio of Georges Ramié. During the next year, Picasso produced nearly 2,000 pieces, lending to the ancient and noble art of ceramics what critics have called a "modern" look. Fawn-like bottles, bacchante-like vases, objects resembling centaurs — Picasso's pottery is resplendent with the images typical of his paintings. A sampling of his ceramic work from the Jacqueline Picasso Collection has been compiled for an exhibition, "80 Ceramiques de Picasso," at the Atelier Sassi-Milici in Vallauris. Until September 30.

Honoring Lorca, Poet And Legend

by Mary Peirson Kennedy

Federico García Lorca and, above right, Huerto San Vicente, his house in Granada. Left, his bedroom there.

El rio Guadalquivir
va entre naranjos y olivos.
Los dos rios de Granada
bajan de la nieve al trigo
Ah, amor
que se fue y no vino!

(The Guadalquivir goes between orange and olive trees. The two rivers of Granada come down from the snow to the wheatfields. Ay, love that fled and came to naught!) — Federico García Lorca, "Baladilla de los Tres Rios," from "Poema del Cante Jondo," 1921.

GRANADA, Spain — Tuesday is the 50th anniversary of the slaying by Franco's police of Federico García Lorca, poet, playwright, artist and composer, in the lonely countryside near Viznar in the province of Granada.

In Spain, his works were long banned (the first Spanish edition of the complete works did not appear until 1969), the circumstances surrounding his death were covered up and people were afraid to mention his name.

But great poets are hard to eliminate. By banning him, the Franco government turned him into a legend and a symbol of political repression. His books were bought outside Spain and smuggled in. People knew his poems by heart.

He was 38 at the time of his death. He had produced 19 plays, hundreds of poems, several books of prose and dozens of drawings. One cannot help but reflect on what might have been had he not died in his prime.

After his death, the rest of the world kept his memory very much alive. He was translated into dozens of languages, and it was in fact foreigners such as the Frenchmen Claude Couffon and Jean-Louis Schonberg and the Englishman Gerald Brenan who first began to look into the details of his death, since Spanish scholars were not allowed to write anything about Lorca.

When Franco died in 1975, a cautious movement began to honor Lorca. On June 5, 1976 (it would have been the poet's 78th birthday), the first homage permitted since his death was held in his birthplace, Fuente Vaqueros, a farming town of 4,000 near Granada. (The government put a plaque on the door of the house where he was born, commemorating his birth but not mentioning his death. The first elected Spanish government since the Civil War came into office a month later.)

The crowd that showed up was estimated at 10,000. "After 40 years of silence we have been allowed half an hour for tribute," Manuel Fernandez-Montesinos Garcia, nephew of the poet, told the crowd — the homage began at 5 P.M., and officials turned the microphones off promptly at 5:30.

That day has been the subject of books, poems and much political rhetoric. "That half hour was the first half hour of liberty in so many years," Francisco Martín, the Socialist who has been mayor of Granada since the first regional elections in 1978, said last month.

The crowd this year listened to the poet Rafael Alberti and to the songs of Joan Manuel Serrat, one of the best-known singers in Spain. It was a happy day, Martín said, with the townspeople finally able to fully express their pride in their most honored citizen (for many years people were not be willing even to point out the house of the poet if a stranger asked). "Federico would have loved it," concluded the mayor.

Fuente Vaqueros has renamed many of its streets for literary figures. Huge monuments to Lorca dominate the village square. The house where he was born has been restored and opened as a museum.

Lorca's family moved to Granada when he was 11, but country life permeates almost all his writing. "I love the earth," Lorca wrote in the 1920s. "I am attached to her in all my emotions. My earliest childhood memories have the flavor of earth. The insects of the earth, the animals, the country people hint of things that few people understand. I can capture them now with the same spirit of my childhood years. Otherwise I would not have been able to write 'Bodas de sangre.' "

In Granada, celebrations of the 50th anniversary have been extensive. The city government recently bought La Huerta San Vicente, Lorca's last residence in the city, and turned it into a small museum. (It was owned by the García Lorca Foundation, which is managed by members of the family.) The house is pretty much as it was — dishes, furniture, paintings, Lorca's austere bedroom with a painting by Rafael Alberti, and the highly polished desk where the poet did much of his writing. Lorca's piano and guitar — he was a talented performer and composer — were given to the city by the family but will not be returned to the house until humidity control systems are installed.

Evaristo Correal, who lives in the house and has been with the Lorca family for 22 years, shows visitors around. Outside the house and garden are cornfields, and beyond that rows of huge apartment houses that dwarf San Vicente and obscure its once magnificent view of the Sierra Nevada.

On Oct. 7, the day of the traditional neighborhood *verbena*, chairs will be put in the garden of the house for a two-day festival, as in Lorca's day. There will be guitars, songs of Lorca and songs of many others. It will be a modest affair but full of the special air that Granadinos give their fiestas.

This year the city's 35th summer music and dance festival was dedicated to Lorca and tied in with the rich heritage of the Spanish musicians from the era before the Civil War. (Manuel de Falla and Andrés Segovia both lived in Granada.) Francisco Lopez, a member of the festival committee, said: "It must be remembered that the period from 1915 until the beginning of the Civil War, the cultural life of Spain was sublime. Lorca was one of many talented and creative people who flourished in a liberal society whose tragic end came with the fall of the Republic in 1939."

Granada is full of Lorceana. At the moment, there is an exhibition of his drawings, and a photographic history of him and his times was on display until Monday, when a fire in the destroyed many of the exhibits. This year, every month except August, events are planned, including poetry readings, concerts, and a presentation of "Yerma," one of his best-known plays, at the end of September. (Because so many people in Spain take their holidays in August, however, nothing is planned on the actual anniversary of Lorca's death.)

"Because of his tremendous folkloric appeal, too many think of Lorca as an almost mystical figure, and — not that we want to forget what happened, but we would like to restore him to his proper place as a man of letters," said Maria Dolores García, a director of the 50th anniversary celebrations.

There is no lack of published works about Lorca. Archives are opening up and Spanish scholars are finally coming out with the works they would like to have published years ago. There are books about Lorca's poetry, his theater, his music, his art, his relationships, his birthplace. Ian Gibson, an Irishman who recently became a Spanish citizen, hopes to finish the second volume of his biography of Lorca before the year is out.

Gibson published an account of the poet's death in 1971 (it was not allowed in Spain until years later) and by then had become so fascinated by Lorca that he went on to write of his life. "The man's tremendous personality overshadowed his work," Gibson said. "He was a myth, but as the person himself recedes in time and his contemporaries die off, we are beginning to really examine him more objectively, and finding that perhaps no poet has ever probed so deeply into erotic frustration. And this, I think, is the great theme of Lorca's works."

Gibson has written a four-part Spanish television series on Lorca's life that began shooting in July in Granada and stars the British actor Nicolas Grace.

Twenty minutes' drive from Granada, between Viznar and Alfacar, is the newly opened Federico García Lorca Park. It is simply done, a tranquil spot. On one slope under an olive tree is a plain granite block dedicated to Lorca and to all other victims of the Civil War. On and near this spot, Lorca and about 4,000 other people, it is estimated, were shot during the war and their bodies dumped into unmarked graves.

In Madrid, the Residencia de Estudiantes, or student residence, where Lorca lived during his years at the University of Madrid and where he met Salvador Dalí, Juan Ramón Jiménez, Antonio Machado, Alberti and many others, now houses some of the poet's papers and paintings, given to the center by the García Lorca Foundation.

Manuel Fernandez-Montesinos García, the nephew of the poet, said the only formal ceremony he knew of on Tuesday's anniversary would be in Argentina, presided over by President Raúl Alfonsín. Fernandez-Montesinos, who planned to represent his family and the foundation at this ceremony, said in Madrid before leaving for Buenos Aires, "We must try to build up the positive side of my uncle's murder, remembering that he is one of the greatest writers of the 20th century — but at the same time never forgetting how he died." ■

Mary Peirson Kennedy is a journalist who writes on Spanish cultural matters.

Christmas Crackers: Selections from a Viscount's Grasshopper Mind

MARY BLUME

LONDON—The bright and handsome living room in Maida Vale does not look like Santa's workshop, but *within galleys are being read for* the perfect Christmas stocking gift, a slim volume — it was an unfortunate olive color in 1985 but will be bright pillar-box red in 1986 — with an austere label: "A Christmas Cracker, being a commonplace selection by John Julius Norwich."

Viscount Norwich began to compile Christmas Crackers for friends in 1970. Now he produces 2,000 additional copies each year which are on sale, he says, in most good U.K. bookshops and also in one or two perfectly awful ones. Selected stores in New York are taking them on and this year the distinguished hamburger purveyor Joe Allen has ordered 200 copies. The Crackers are on sale in England by Dec. 1 and are never remaindered on Boxing Day. In fact, Penguin published an anthology of the first ten years and certain single issues fetch fancy prices in second-hand bookstores.

"Christmas Crackers" are 24-page anthologies, compiled with discreet skill and grace from whatever attracts Norwich's grasshopper mind: letters and diaries and poems, of course, but also boastful "Who's Who" entries, indexes from biographies, word games such as palindromes, holorhymes and mnemonics, and a review from the American magazine Field and Stream upon the recent re-publication of "Lady Chatterly's Lover:"

> . . . this fictional account of the day-to-day life of an English game-keeper is still of considerable interest to outdoor-minded readers, as it contains many passages on pheasant-raising, the apprehending of poachers, ways to control vermin, and other chores and duties of the professional game-keeper.
>
> Unfortunately, one is obliged to wade through many pages of extraneous material in order to discover and savour these sidelights on the management of a Midland shooting estate, and in this reviewer's opinion the book cannot take the place of J.R. Miller's *Practical Gamekeeper.*

The Crackers never include much about Christmas because, Norwich says, there isn't much written about Christmas, a rare exception being a 1977 entry from "Love's Labour's Lost:"

At Christmas I no more desire a rose
Than wish a snow in May's new-fangled mirth.

The tone is elegiac, humorously understated: the song of a gifted English *amateur. The son of the late Sir Alfred Duff Cooper,* first Viscount Norwich, and of the amazing Lady Diana Cooper, John Julius Norwich is a broadcaster, writer and respected historian of Venice. "I'm now working on a history of the Byzantine Empire, which will keep me off the streets for the next ten years. I have a horrible feeling it may be three volumes, though I am trying to keep it down to two. The story does go on for 1,123 years.

"I'm not a scholar , I'm a popularizer. I only use printed sources, I don't go burrowing down into dusty libraries. I can't read Byzantine Greek, apart from anything else, so there's no point in trying."

He does show a nice gift in his "Christmas Crackers" for translations from French, Italian, Spanish, Latin and Greek. He even includes an Icelandic lullaby, which beings "Sofðr thu swid thitt / Svartur i augum" and which in translation means:

Sleep, you black-eyed pig.
Fall into a deep pit full of ghosts.

Some 25 years ago, his mother gave John Julius for his birthday a beautiful volume bound in blue Nigerian goatskin, with 150 blank pages. She had intended it to be used as a diary or a visitor's book, but he doesn't keep a diary and was at the time in the foreign service, based in the explosive Middle East, where few visitors called. So he started jotting down in his elegant hand phrases that caught his eye and from this culled his first "Christmas Cracker," a fairly characteristic number with quotations from Milton, Parson Kilvert, and two dictionary definitions:

BAFFONA, *f.* Woman with a not unpleasing mustache.
Hoare's *Short Italian Dictionary*

CARPHOLOGY. Delirious fumbling with the bedclothes, etc.
Concise Oxford Dictionary

By 1972, Norwich had come across J.H. Hava's Arabic-English dictionary (1964), giving indubitable proof of the utter impossibility of the Arabic language, one single word having the following definitions: Huge mountain. Big camel. Banner of Prince. Shroud. Fancy. Black stallion. Self-magnified. Caliphate. Lonely place. Opinion. Suspicion. Bachelor. Good manager. Horse's bit. Liberal man. Weak-bodied, weak-hearted man. Free from suspicion. Imaginative man.

Also included in the first Cracker was a selection from "Reading Without Tears, or a Pleasant Mode of Learning to Read" (1860), with which Lord Norwich's mother taught him to read:

> What is the mat-ter with that lit-tle boy?
> He has ta-ken poi-son. He saw a cup of poi-son on the shelf. He said 'This seems *sweet stuff.*' So he drank it.

Norwich used the same book to teach his own children and they enjoyed it as much as he did, he says.

As the years passed, half a dozen beautiful leather-bound volumes joined the original blue goatskin commonplace book — a sort of literary scrapbook — and from them the material for each "Christmas Cracker" derives. The tone is of spontaneous discovery.

Sarah Gill

John Julius Norwich.

"That's what it's meant to be. I mean I have discovered the strange fact that it is virtually impossible to go out looking for things. Occasionally I get panicky and think my God I haven't put anything in the collection for the last three or four months, what's happening to me? Am I losing my eye or is it just a run of bad luck or what is it? And if I have a few hours to spare in the library, I go through some old anthologies and never find anything. Quite extraordinary, it just comes."

A good anthology — Norwich's own favorite is Maurice Baring's "Have You Anything to Declare?" — is as personal as a diary, as suprising as an unexpected gift: serendipity in literary shape.

"I think it does reflect one's personality more than most other collections do," Norwich says. His own personality is famously sunny. "So that's a nice thing in itself if you don't mind having your personality reflected.

"Nobody gets as much fun out of it as I do, that's for sure. I adore it. It's all the fun of a collection, it's the only collection that costs you nothing, where you have just the same feeling of exultation when you find a really good bit as you would if you collected pictures or jade."

The mix, he says, is everything, and the risk is to rely on such anthology regulars as Sydney Smith, John Aubrey, Dr. Johnson and Pepys. Norwich has trouble restraining himself when it comes to Gibbon but gives full rein to his passion for palindromes, or lines that read the same back to front, such as "Sex at noon taxes."

"I have now discovered the mother and father of all palindromes," he says, "which is an epic poem of several pages of which every single line is a palindrome. It even rhymes. It was written by a man who is our Deputy High Commissioner in Ghana, and he sent it to me out of the blue. It's stunningly good and it makes sense in a slightly impressionistic way — 'Night, ninth gin' — and in the end it builds up to the most extraordinary feeling of sleazy barroom life in a little port somewhere. The man's a genius, he's wasting his time in the diplomatic service."

The 1986 Cracker will open with a quatrain from an 11th-century Chinese poet taken from a book Norwich bought in Beijing airport. Its evocative last line is, "Without bamboo one becomes vulgar." The 1984 opener was from an ode commissioned by King Fahd of Saudi Arabia after a visit to London:

Venus was sculpted by a man,
But the far more attractive woman, Margaret Thatcher,
Was sculpted by Allah.
My heart raced when I saw her face to face . . .

The Crackers have a nice continuity: an immensely touching description of the Battle of Trafalgar by a young ordinary seaman is followed some years later by Admiral Collingwood's crisp complaint on the same occasion: "I wish Nelson would stop signalling. We all know well enough what to do."

Norwich is expert at choosing lively lines of poetry and while there are no great surges of emotion ("It's awfully difficult to produce a major surge in a few lines") there are entries that he says he can't read aloud without his voice breaking. He's not quite sure what he wants in a Cracker — "It's quirkish, it's as difficult to analyze as what makes you laugh and what makes you cry" — but he knows what he does not want: aphorisms or words of homely wisdom.

"I don't like any moralizing. Anything that could be burned in pokerwork and hung over the bed is out."

Lord Norwich thinks it is a bit soon to include anything by or about his mother, the otherwise immortal Lady Diana Cooper, who died last spring just as the 1986 Cracker had been compiled. She did contribute gloriously to the 1979 edition, when Norwich printed some of the notes she left on her windshield to avoid getting tickets for illegal parking.

"I frequently used to borrow her car and I'd find a handful of these old notes to traffic wardens because she kept them to use them again, it saved writing a new one. I never told her I was keeping them; she always forgot."

Some samples; "Dear Warden — Taken sad child to cinemar — please forgive." "Dear Warden — Only a minute. Horribly old (80) and frightfully lame. Beware of the DOG [A foot-long chihuahua]." "Dearest Warden — Front tooth broken off: look like an 81-year-old pirate, so at dentist 19a. Very old, very lame — no meters. Have mercy!"

On each of the notes was written, in the hands of various traffic wardens, the single word, forgiven. ■

Continued on Page 10

WEEKEND

Baudry's portrait of the Comtesse de la Bédoyère (detail).

Baudry Show Revitalizes Second Empire Art

by Charlotte Mosley

PARIS — The exhibition of Paul Baudry (1828-1886) at the Musée Hébert takes a small step along the slow path toward the rehabilitation of Second Empire artists. It is one in a number of recent attempts to show that, far from being a mere parenthesis in 19th-century art, the years between 1852 and 1870 were of key importance. Many of the painters of the period, such as Meissonier, Bouguereau and Gérôme, were raised to the rank of national celebrities under Napoleon III, yet their work is almost unknown today.

Historically, the reasons for the art of this period being overlooked or scorned lie in the traumatic defeat by the Germans in 1870 and the collapse of the Second Empire. Artistic activity under Napoleon III had been dominated by the tastes of the bourgeoisie, which were also those of the court and aristocracy. It was inevitable, perhaps, that an art that so accurately reflected the tastes of an unpopular ruling class, and was so closely associated with it, should be dismissed later as "official," an insignificant phase between Romanticism and Impressionism.

But this dismissal also has much to do with the quality of the painting itself. The Baudry exhibition shows why the path to rehabilitation of *art pompier* is not always an easy one. Baudry's work demonstrates the style at its best — great technical virtuosity, and at its worst — whimsical indulgence and inappropriate sentiment. The result is often high kitsch, not without a comic element. It is difficult to imagine how his famous composition of a reclining female nude, "The Pearl and the Wave," failed to reduce its spectators to laughter at the 1863 Salon, rather than sharing first prize and being acclaimed as a masterpiece.

Paul Baudry was born in La Roche-sur-Yon in western France, the son of a clog maker. At 13 he decided to become a painter and in 1845 was admitted to the Beaux-Arts, where he gained the Prix de Rome in 1850 for his painting "Zenobia Found by Shepherds on the Banks of the Araxes." When he returned from Italy, he soon made himself a reputation as a portraitist, commanding high prices. He exhibited regularly at the Salon, received the Legion of Honor, was invited by the emperor to the Tuileries and executed some tapestry cartoons for the empress.

In training and outlook Baudry was typical of his time. The notion of progress in art as well as technology pervaded the 19th century. It was believed that with improved techniques, elements of the past could be drawn upon, combined, improved and perfected. With enough application and technical skill, art could progress in the same way as engineering. Some old masters, it is true, might be difficult to improve on — but only just. A particularly sentimental portrait in the exhibition of a young St. John, painted in 1860, was lavishly praised by Théophile Gautier who wrote: "Were it to be given a coat of gold varnish, Leonardo would welcome *this* beautiful child into one of his holy families."

Baudry's most successful work is not in the exhibition, but in the grand foyer of the Paris Opéra. In 1865 he was commissioned by his friend Charles Garnier, architect of the Opéra, to decorate this important part of the building. Baudry was above all a decorative painter and the sketches for the foyer at the Musée Hébert best show his skills.

Aside from the exhibition, the Musée Hébert, housed in a fine *hôtel particulier*, is worth a visit. Much of the interior has been destroyed but the façade is elegant and has been carefully restored. And there is the work of Antoine Hébert himself. A contemporary of Baudry, he is the more interesting painter, a worthy descendent of Ingres and David.

Paul Baudry, Musée Hébert, 85 Rue du Cherche-Midi, Paris 6, daily except Tuesday, 2 to 5:45 P.M., to Aug. 25.

Charlotte Mosley is a Paris-based journalist.

Big Ambitions and a 'Ring' in Seattle

by James Helme Sutcliffe

SEATTLE — With the Olympic Mountains rising across Puget Sound, and crystalline *northern air and sparkling sunlight turning* Seattle into a tourist's Valhalla, the city seems to be a natural site for big ambitions. One of these was to become the only place in the Western Hemisphere where Richard Wagner's demanding four-opera cycle, "Der Ring des Nibelungen," would be performed annually in August, about the time that the composer's Festspielhaus in Bayreuth, West Germany, usually presents the work.

In 1975, a year before Bayreuth's controversial centennial production directed by Patrice Chérean, Seattle's "Ring" tradition got under way and bus loads of U.S. and Canadian Wagnerites have made the pilgrimage to the 3,000-seat opera house ever since.

But Speight Jenkins, appointed general director of the Seattle Opera in 1982, felt that the usefulness of the old "Ring" had come full circle, so he determined *to introduce a fresh version based on recent European* staging innovations. Last summer, "Die Walküre," conducted by Armin Jordan and directed and designed by François Rochaix and Robert Israel, aroused a tempest of controversy for its unorthodox visual style but was praised for its musical coherence. This year, everything was set for the first two complete cycles, Aug. 2 through 15, when Jordan suddenly was forced to withdraw for a back operation.

In a stroke of genius, Jenkins approached the 82-year-old French conductor Manuel Rosenthal in January and asked him to conduct the first "Ring" cycle *of his career. A former pupil of Maurice Ravel and* orchestrator of the popular "Gaîté Parisienne," Rosenthal had conducted the Seattle Symphony Orchestra from 1949 to 1951. He led the French Radio's Orchestre National from 1944 to 1947, taught at the Paris Conservatoire, and conducted in major French and German opera houses before making his debut at the Metropolitan Opera in New York in 1981. Rosenthal learned the entire Wagner cycle in two months and began rehearsals in Seattle on May 21.

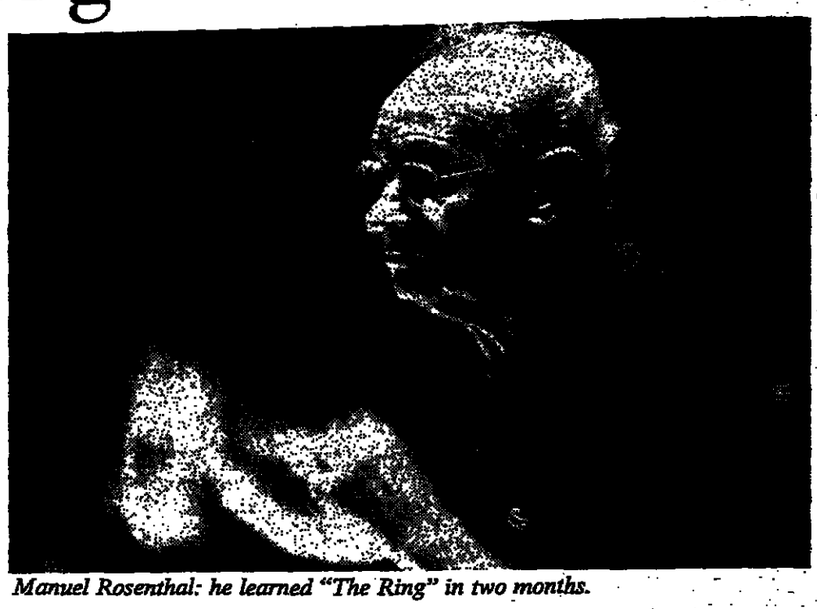
The first cycle, Aug. 2, 3, 5 and 7, resulted in what must be called Seattle's ongoing musical miracle. Rosenthal illuminated murky corners of the music with astoundingly subtle control of dynamics, letting the singers' dialogue dominate while highlighting their meaning via a sudden pianissimo or sforzando and allowing every strand of orchestral sound to live its own life. The result was French *clarté* rather than Teutonic *Mischklang* and the music darted and sparkled in ways I have never before heard.

The Seattle Opera House's precise acoustic ambience helped not only the orchestra but also the singers, an imposingly consistent collection of 23 young Americans. They were abetted by the wittily flamboyant Loge of Emile Belcourt, a French-Canadian, and Hubert Delamboye, a Dutchman, awakening all the humor in the part of Mime.

Although many singers were Seattle veterans, four were making their debuts in the city. Jenkins is to be congratulated on his casting, not only for the giant figures of Gregory Stapp and James Patterson as Fasolt and Fafner, but the quality that John Del Carlo brought to the roles of Donner and Gunther. As Siegmund, Warren Ellsworth's tone was at first grainy but he gradually matched the passionate femininity of his Sieglinde, Johanna Meier. Diane Curry as Fricka/Waltraute and Geraldine Decker as Erda brought imposing authority to bear and Diane Kesling made the seductive most of Freia.

Siegfried has always been practically impossible to cast, given the different vocal demands of the young *and mature hero. Edward Sooter came through* commendably, his "Götterdämmerung" Siegfried displaying more line and color. Linda Kelm was simply a vocal phenomenon in her role as all three Brünnhildes, and the steely glitter of her voice cut through any orchestral dynamic like the sword "Nothung."

But what was one to say of the production? With sublime lack of concern for dramatic consistency, it combined elements of European "Ring" productions of the past 15 years. This production would have been impossible without Chérean's as a model. Real fire *alternated with projected flames, but naive red ban*ners suddenly appeared for the final immolation. Blue drapes dragged around by the Rhine maidens indicated water. The worn out use of 19th-century costumes (for the gods) and proletarian garb (for the giants and the chorus) was never related to the sets, which ranged in style from the classicism of "Rheingold" to the columned clutter of "Götterdämmerung."



Manuel Rosenthal: he learned "The Ring" in two months.

Thank heavens for the masterful portraits of the Wotans (Roger Roloff), Alberichs (Julian Patrick) and Hunding/Hagen (John Macurdy), who showed that it is possible to create intelligent and intelligibly articulated drama in Wagner with the most economical of means. It was their contributions and that of Rosenthal that made Seattle's "Ring" an event of international significance.

James Helme Sutcliffe is a Berlin-based critic and musician.

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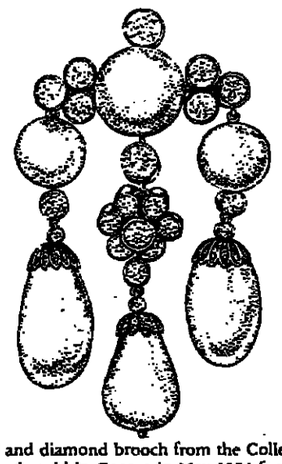

A pearl and diamond brooch from the Collection of *Mona Bismarck, sold in Geneva in May 1986 for S.Fr. 38,500.*

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INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

ENGLAND

LONDON:
●British Museum (tel:636.15.55).
— To Aug. 17: Florentine Drawings of the 16th century.
— To Feb. 15: Archaeology in Britain: New Views of the Past; discoveries and achievments of the past 40 years.
●Hayward Gallery (tel: 928.57.08).
— To Oct. 5: L'Amour Fou, photography and Surrealism. 200 photographs by artists and photographers *associated with Surrealism*, including André Breton, Magritte, Dali, Man-Ray, Brassai and Kertesz.
— To Oct. 5: Dreams of a Summer Night: Scandinavian painting at the turn of the century.
●Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).
— To Aug. 31: Prints and sculpture, 1984-86, by Barry Flanagan.
— To Aug. 31: Jasper Johns: "Savarin" monotypes.

FRANCE

BORDEAUX:
●Galerie des Beaux Arts.
— To Aug. 25: Paintings and prints by Pierre Bonnard, including 34 works from before 1910, relatively early in the artist's career.

PARIS:
●Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33).
— To Aug. 24: Recent works by Toni Grand and Enzo Cucchi.
— To Oct. 13: A showing of 250 works of *sculpture from* between the years 1900-1970, entitled, What is modern sculpture?
●Hotel de Ville, Salle Saint-Jean (tel: 42.76.51.53).
— To Aug. 24: George Grosz in Berlin: 150 works by the caricaturist and satirical artist from his years in Berlin, 1912-1932.
●Louvre des Antiquaires (tel: 42.97.27.00).
— To Sept. 28: Three Centuries of *Spanish-American* Gold and Silver Work; 17th-19th century works from the Fernandez-Blanco museum in Buenos-Aires.
●Musée Bourdelle (tel: 45.48.67.27).
— To Sept. 28: Arbit Blatas and the School of Paris.

NICE:
●Musée International d'Art Naïf (tel: 06.88.11.34).
— To Sept. 29: Retrospective of the work of Emile Crociani.
●Musée National Message Biblique Marc Chagall:
— To Oct 6: Religious art and influence in the painting and drawing of Delacroix.

GERMANY

DUSSELDORF:
●Kunstmuseum (tel: 899.24.60).
— To Oct. 1: The Passion: 60 Drawings by German expressionist Otto Pankok from the 1930s.

HAMBURG:
●Hamburger Kunsthalle (tel: 24.82.5).
— To Sept. 14: Eve and the Future: The changing image of women as reflected in art since the French Revolution. 350 works of graphic, plastic and video art.

ESSEN:
●Villa Hügel.
— To Nov. 2: The largest showing to date of art from East Germany in the West, entitled "Baroque in Dresden — A European Metropolis in the 18th Century." Over 600 works from royal collections from the period 1694-1733.

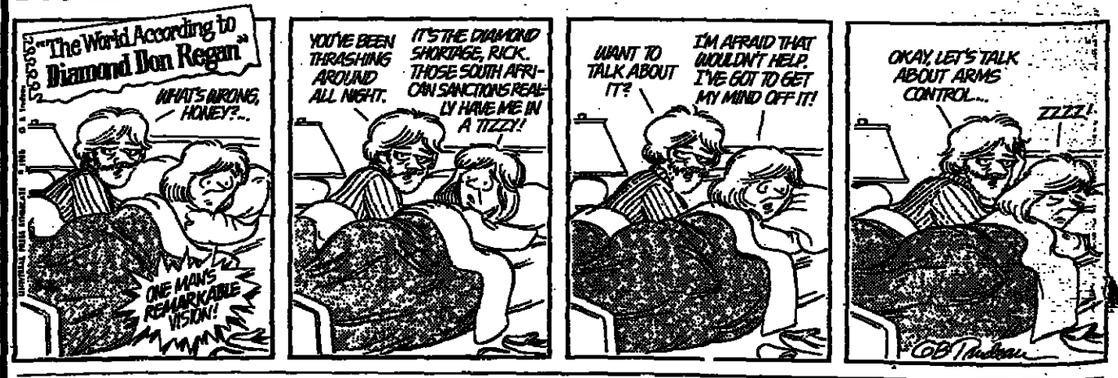
ITALY

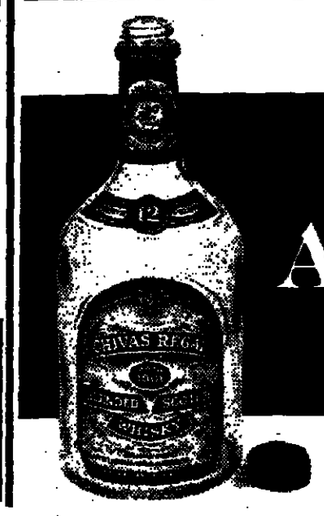
FLORENCE:
●Fort Belvedere.
— To Sept. 7: Donatello and His People, contains 100 pieces of sculpture by Donatello and the generation he influenced, including Ghiberti, della Quercia, Michelozzo.
●Palazzo Pitti (tel: 21.34.40).
— To Sept. 7: Sacred and profane views of Mary Magdalene by artists from the middle ages to the 20th century: Giotto, Titian and de Chirico figure among 134 works.

ROME:
●Museo Nazionale delle Arte Tradizioni.
— To Nov. 30: Nearly 500 works of 19th century gold- and silverwork by Italian craftsmen.

VENICE:
●Ca' Pesaro.
— To Oct. 5: Private collections from Europe and North America contribute to an exhibition of 160 works by Swiss artist Paul Klee ranging from 1896 to 1940.
●Giardini di Castello.
— To Sept. 28: The 42d Venice Biennale has as its theme 'Art and Science,' and explores the relationship between the visual arts and new technology.
●Palazzo Grassi, (tel: 710.711).
— To Oct. 12: Futurismo & Futuristi. A comprehensive review of the various aspects of the Futurist movement.

DOONESBURY





A finished work of art.

WEEKEND

The Art Market vs. Artistic Legacy

SOUREN MELIKIAN

LONDON — The relationship between the art market and the protection of the artistic legacy of past centuries is a complex one. The market can be protective by putting a commercial value on works of art — a more effective deterrent against negligent handling than arguments of a cultural nature. It can also have disastrous consequences to our understanding of history, the preservation of the objects — which should be an international concern — and the protection of the patrimony of each nation.

On July 16, while an important auction of antiquities at Christie's focused attention on an extraordinary Celtic armlet, a small sale held in another room at Christie's went unheeded. The catalog cover illustrated in color the two sides of a gold coin to the name of Queen Anne struck in 1713, but gave no clue to the presence of some of the rarest works of art seen last season at Christie's. Nor would the title, "Ancient, English and Foreign Coins and Medallions," have led even the most experienced auction buff to surmise that there might be anything but purely *numismatic interest in that sale. Yet tucked* away at the end of the catalog were photographs and entries concerning five silver bowls of a highly unusual kind, two spoons, two forks and a pair of gilt earrings. Three of the shallow bowls were decorated on the slightly convex bottom surface with whirling rosettes, their rounded lobes gilded in two cases. The two others were engraved with a small circular pattern made up from eight tangent arcs terminated with trefoils at the point of tangency. Inside the pattern, a circle encloses Middle Eastern style motif of half palmettes.

The bowls will be seen to be beautiful objects after cleaning. When I handled them at the viewing, one day before the sale, they had the dirty and drab appearance that silver buried — or locked up in a cache — for centuries will have under a film of dust and traces of oxidation. Turning to the catalog entries for an explanation of their inclusion in a coin sale, one found two short paragraphs titled "The Property of a Gentleman" introducing lots 241 through 289: "The following 49 lots represent a most interesting hoard of silver, jewellery and coins, which can be assumed with some certainty to have been deposited in 1570. The coins were contained in the larger bowls with the smaller bowls acting as a cover. The bowls and to a lesser extent the spoons and forks suffer from corrosion but are otherwise in excellent condition."

This account amounts to an admission that a major archaeological find was made. It is easy to determine the location by taking a close look first at the coins and then at the silverware. The coins include issues from the Venice mint. The earliest were struck under Nicolo Tron, a doge who exercised power from 1471 to 1473. There are six of those with the bust of the doge facing left on one side and the Lion of Saint Mark, the emblem of the Venetian republic, on the reverse. They are followed by many more minted under Nicolo Marcello, (1473-1474), Andrea Vendramin (1476-78), Giovanni Mocenigo (1478-85) and virtually all the other doges who were in office down to the Venetian occupation of Cyprus (1489-1570). For the period preceding the occupation the find includes small pieces struck for use in Cyprus such as, for example, a 10-billon coin "Carzia per Cipro" (part of lot 267, consisting of 35 coins). From the 1489-1570 occupation period, the find includes large numbers of coins struck in Venice as well as countermarked coins, both Venetian and Cypriot, used by the occupation authorities in Cyprus. The first of these is a rare coin struck under the French king of Cyprus, Henry II, who reigned from 1285 to 1324. There are others dating from the reigns of another French king of the Lusignan dynasty, Henry IV, and from the rule of Catherine Cornaro, (1474-89), plus several of Venetian issues countermarked for use in Cyprus.

The find even included two Spanish "reales" struck in Seville under Ferdinand V and Isabella, who reigned from 1476-1516 and countermarked by the Venetians.

If any doubting Thomas should still question the Cypriot provenance of the hoard, the parallels cited by Christie's for some of the silver objects settle the matter. The Nicosia Museum owns spoons with a fig-shaped bowl and a square stem similar to one in the hoard. While this one — which is struck with the Lion of Saint Mark with a cross above — is noted in the catalog as "probably Venice," another spoon with a different mark, is described as "possibly Famagusta."

Such a hoard is of the utmost historical importance not only to Cyprus but also to the history of the contacts between the Middle East and Venice and the pivotal role which Cyprus played in this. The bowls have been described as Venetian owing to the mark of Saint Mark's lion. That, however, cannot be held as conclusive proof of their Venetian manufacture. A thorough examination will be required before final judgment can be passed but at a glance the metallurgy is of Middle Eastern rather than European type and the aesthetics are overwhelmingly Middle Eastern, be it the whirling rosettes, the circular motifs made from tangent arcs or the half palmette designs. Whether they were made by Cypriot silversmiths or perhaps by craftsmen from further east remains to be seen.

Christie's must be greatly praised for having preserved at least a record of the find. *But it would be better still if the find had* been investigated by trained art historians and archaeologists in its original condition and location. This would certainly have yielded precious evidence — if only the co*ntext of its surroundings — that might* be invaluable in helping to solve the questions of who did it and when and why. Cyprus, which is not overly rich in early silver, could have enhanced one of its museums with this hoard. Instead, the coins are now scattered and no longer identifiable — they were only briefly described by Christie's and mostly sold in job lots: lot 266 consisted for example of 25 coins, lot 267 of 35, etc. respectively sold for £259 and £324.

Of the bowls, four have been acquired for £1,188, £1,404, £1,620, and £1,836 respectively by the British Museum (to which the entire hoard was submitted several weeks before the auction). One cannot help but feel uneasy about the discreetness that has surrounded the whole undertaking.

There are worse cases. By coincidence one was illustrated in Christie's sale of antiquities that was being held in another room on the same day. Among the 59 lots of "Ancient Glass" — no regional labels given — was an admirable glass rhyton, as scholars like to call horn-shaped drinking vessels often terminated by animal heads as is the case here. The type is quintessentially Iranian but spread to the entire Middle East from Assyria, in present-day Iraq, to Greece, traveling much farther afield in later times. This one is described in dealing circles as being part of a group of six that came to light within the past 18 months in Syria. The devastation of Syria and of the lands that historically and culturally formed part of it — the areas of Antioch and Urfa in southern Turkey, Lebanon, Palestine and northern Jordan — is one of several art historical disasters in the 20th century. It would be good to have a map of glass discoveries on Syrian sites, good to have a proper record of the context. Alas the ratio of commercially looted sites versus controlled excavations must be in the area of 100 to 1.

Compared with this, the fracas raised by "The Marquesa de Santa Cruz," Goya's portrait taken out of Spain much to the displeasure of the Spanish government, seems trifling. Due to be sold at Christie's on April 11, its sale to the Spanish government was finally negotiated through the auction house. It now hangs in the Prado. Had it been sold at auction to a non-Spanish institution, one could sympathize with the irritation of Spanish officialdom, but the safe preservation of the work would not have been jeopardized nor would our understanding of Spanish art history have been diminished. One may argue that the painting will get considerably more attention from the media and therefore the public than if it had been quietly acquired by the museum before it left Spain. At worst Spain lost some money, which on a national scale, represents a negligible amount — the reported negotiated price of the picture is approximately £5 million or £6 million. Goya rather gained in public attendance. The headlines it made in the international press instead of the paragraphs in small print that might have greeted its quiet purchase are the best advertising investment that any museum or tourist office might wish. Here the art market was ultimately protective in a roundabout way. Considerable care will be taken of a picture that had been out of public sight since it was painted in 1805. ■

Goya's portrait of the Marquesa de Santa Cruz.

Preserving art should be an international concern.

Silver bowl, mid-16th century, and coins, probably found in Cyprus.

Sicily's 4-Part Cultural Festival

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

TAORMINA, Sicily — This ancient hill town overlooking the Ionian Sea is in the midst of its four-part festival, devoted to the theater, film, music and dance. With snow-capped, smoking Etna in the distance, Taormina has been a theater center since the third century B.C., when the Greeks began building an open-air arena for the performing arts. During the rule of imperial Rome, the edifice was enlarged to circus proportions for gladiatorial combats. Subsequently it was restored to more civilized entertainment, retaining the 5,400 seating capacity and its perfect acoustics.

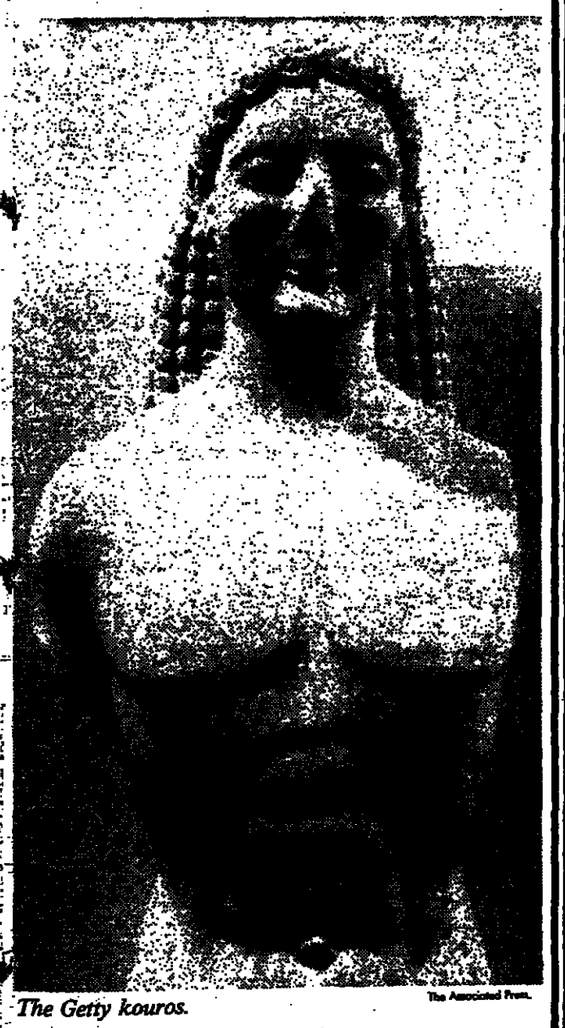
Though the list of modern Sicilian dramatists includes Luigi Pirandello and Rossi di San-Secondo, this season the accent is on Shakespeare. Orazia Costa Giovangigli's production of "The Merchant of Venice" had its premiere here before setting off on a national tour. The rarely performed "Pericles, Prince of Tyre," directed by Gino Zampieri, was staged in the open-air Graeco-Roman theater, as were "Julius Caesar," and "All's Well That Ends Well." All were performed in Italian translation; in English, the Cheek by Jowl company from London presented "Twelfth Night."

There were 12 films in competition, of which the Tunisian entry "Rih Essed," by Nouri Bouzid, won the gold award for the best motion picture. A tale of a young apprentice wood carver who is seduced by his master and whose life is blighted by the disgrace, it is a moving work, with documentary interest. The silver award went to the Argentinian "A Malayumta," by Jose Santoso. An Irish film, "Eat the Peach" (slang for "have a go"), took the bronze. Tom Conti was named best actor for his performance in "Heavenly Pursuits," and Micheline Presle best actress for her role in the French film "Good Weather but Storms at the End of the Day."

Festival guests were invited to inspect the city's rising cinema palace, which will probably be fully in use by next season. It contains two theaters, one seating 1,200 and a second 600.

Events still to come this year include visits by the Roland Petit Ballet, the Paul Taylor Dance Company, the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, and the pianist Vladimir Ashkenazy, who will perform a program of Schubert and Schumann. ■

Controversial Statue



The Associated Press

The Getty kouros.

A 2,500-YEAR-OLD Greek statue — regarded as one of the most important works of art to have entered the United States since World War II — is to go on display in October at the J. Paul Getty *Museum in Malibu*, California.

The larger than life-size marble sculpture of a naked youth, or *kouros*, dated to about 530 B.C., has become a subject of controversy despite the administration of a battery of sophisticated scientific tests in an effort to establish its authenticity. Getty officials say the piece left Greece a half century ago and was sent for sale from a private collection in Switzerland. Neither the name of the vendor nor the price paid has been disclosed.

After the statue arrived at the museum in September 1983 — in seven pieces, damaged at the knees, ankles and elsewhere — an international array of experts was invited to examine it. Using techniques and methods unknown a few years ago, they subjected it to unprecedented analysis.

Despite this, there are rumors that the sculpture may be a fake. Some of these emanate from Rome, where an art restorer named Pico Cellini has described the statue as "simply revolting." Thomas Hoving, the editor of Connoisseur magazine and former director of the Metropolitan Museum in New York, examined the Getty *kouros* in May and says that it "seemed too pristine for an ancient piece."

Others who have examined the sculpture disagree. David Mitten, professor of classical art and archaeology at Harvard University, said: "It looks perfectly fine to me. I know that some people don't like it, but I'd like to hear them explain why. 'You know, it's a fake,' they say. But I think that it's perfectly all right." ■

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Friday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued from Page 6)

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Aug. 15

Grains

WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum-dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
2.99	2.39	Sep	2.58½	2.59	2.53½	2.57¾	—.00¾
3.09	2.44	Dec	2.60	2.61	2.57½	2.60	
3.08	2.43½	Mar	2.58¾	2.59	2.56	2.57¾	—.01½
3.00	2.33¼	May	2.45	2.46	2.43	2.43½	—.01
2.58	2.23¼	Jul	2.38	2.38	2.35	2.36	—.01¼
2.38½	2.37½	Sep				2.37½	—.01

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 5,624
Prev. Day Open Int. 34,532 up 53

CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum-dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
2.70	1.60	Sep	1.67¼	1.67¼	1.64½	1.64¾	—.01¾
2.35½	1.65¾	Dec	1.73¾	1.74	1.71	1.71¼	—.01¾
2.42½	1.76½	Mar	1.83¾	1.83¾	1.81½	1.81½	—.01½
2.42	1.83½	May	1.88¼	1.89	1.87	1.87	—.01½
2.27	1.86½	Jul	1.91¼	1.91¾	1.89¼	1.89½	—.01½
2.01½	1.83	Sep	1.91½	1.91½	1.88½	1.88½	—.03
1.97	1.83	Dec	1.96½	1.96½	1.92½	1.93	—.03

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 22,463
Prev. Day Open Int. 121,822 up 735

SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum-dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
6.09	4.96	Aug	5.15	5.16	5.12	5.13½	+.01¾
5.55½	4.67½	Sep	4.84	4.84½	4.79½	4.81	—.03¼
5.56½	4.66	Nov	4.79	4.80	4.73	4.74½	—.01¾
5.65	4.75½	Jan	4.88	4.88½	4.82½	4.82¾	—.02¼
5.76	4.85½	Mar	4.96¾	4.97	4.92	4.92	—.03¾
5.74	4.93	May	5.02½	5.03	4.98½	4.98½	—.02½
5.77½	4.99½	Jul	5.08	5.08	5.03	5.04¼	—.02
5.48½	5.06	Aug				5.02½	—.02
5.02	5.01½	Sep				4.98	—.01
5.14	4.93	Nov	4.97	4.97	4.95¾	4.96	—.01

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 21,460
Prev. Day Open Int. 57,410 up 27

SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons-dollars per ton

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
163.50	135.50	Aug	159.00	159.00	154.30	155.90	—1.00
160.50	137.50	Sep	151.30	151.20	148.60	149.60	—.30
162.10	136.80	Oct	148.00	148.00	145.00	146.10	—.20
162.10	136.00	Dec	148.00	148.50	146.00	147.00	—.30
163.10	136.00	Jan	149.00	149.50	147.50	147.90	—.20
163.10	143.00	Mar	149.50	149.70	149.20	149.40	—.30
169.70	143.00	May	151.00	151.50	150.80	151.00	—.10
159.00	146.10	Jul	152.00	152.00	151.50	152.50	+.50
155.50	147.00	Aug				151.00	—1.50

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 18,785
Prev. Day Open Int. 46,036 up 584

SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs-dollars per 100 lbs.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
25.15	14.12	Aug	14.22	14.22	14.10	14.13	—.07
24.05	14.20	Sep	14.30	14.30	14.15	14.17	—.09
22.88	14.34	Oct	14.45	14.45	14.26	14.27	—.14
22.50	14.93	Dec	14.98	15.01	14.87	14.88	—.12
22.35	15.10	Jan	15.15	15.15	15.01	15.03	—.07
20.25	15.43	Mar	15.50	15.50	15.35	15.40	—.09
20.90	15.70	May	15.70	15.75	15.60	15.60	—.10
18.70	15.90	Jul	16.00	16.00	15.76	15.76	—.17
18.40	15.99	Aug	16.05	16.05	15.75	15.75	—.24

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 7,130
Prev. Day Open Int. 60,953 off 187

Livestock

CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.-cents per lb.
Est. Sales 14,541 Prev. Sales 11,659
Prev. Day Open Int. 61,227 off 918

FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.-cents per lb.
Est. Sales 1,347 Prev. Sales 902
Prev. Day Open Int. 72,379 off 115

HOGS (CME) 30,000 lbs.-cents per lb.
Est. Sales 6,301 Prev. Sales 8,538
Prev. Day Open Int. 31,902 off 71

PORK BELLIES (CME) 38,000 lbs.-cents per lb.
Est. Sales 3,487 Prev. Sales 2,764
Prev. Day Open Int. 7,197 up 109

Food

COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.-cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
282.78	137.50	Sep	165.00	172.00	163.25	169.47	+6.01
287.10	138.00	Dec	168.40	179.10	164.50	173.94	+6.05
290.33	156.75	Mar	171.00	174.00	169.50	174.00	+4.00
291.83	162.25	May	173.00	176.50	173.00	176.50	+4.00
266.25	168.00	Jul				178.00	+1.12
255.00	171.50	Sep				180.50	+2.50
		Dec				179.90	+2.11

Est. Sales 3,913 Prev. Sales 5,260
Prev. Day Open Int. 16,965 off 583

SUGAR WORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.-cents per lb.
Est. Sales 15,459 Prev. Sales 14,274
Prev. Day Open Int. 87,732 up 87,359

COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons-$ per ton
Est. Sales 3,226 Prev. Sales 3,315
Prev. Day Open Int. 23,471 off 250

ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.-cents per lb.
Est. Sales 300 Prev. Sales 312
Prev. Day Open Int. 4,646 up 92

Metals

COPPER (COMEX) 25,000 lbs.-cents per lb.
Est. Sales 1,000 Prev. Sales 2,253
Prev. Day Open Int. 62,127 up 28

ALUMINUM (COMEX) 40,000 lbs.-cents per lb.
Est. Sales 80 Prev. Sales 73
Prev. Day Open Int. 1,194 up 5

SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.-cents per troy oz.
Est. Sales 9,500 Prev. Sales 8,817
Prev. Day Open Int. 77,461 off 1,145

PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.-dollars per troy oz.
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 5,657
Prev. Day Open Int. 20,624 off 1,298

PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz-dollars per oz.
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 674
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,355 off 71

GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.-dollars per troy oz.
Est. Sales 32,009 Prev. Sales 33,569
Prev. Day Open Int. 137,206 off 5,951

Financial

US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.
Est. Sales 3,572 Prev. Sales 9,005
Prev. Day Open Int. 41,986 up 762

20 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin-pts & 32nds of 100 pct
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 26,231
Prev. Day Open Int. 61,577 off 5,036

US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 228,348
Prev. Day Open Int. 206,055 up 336

MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000x index-pts & 32nds of 100 pct
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 2,985
Prev. Day Open Int. 11,295 up 478

CERT. DEPOSIT (IMM) $1 million-pts of 100 pct
Est. Sales Prev. Sales
Prev. Day Open Int. 32

EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.
Est. Sales 34,100 Prev. Sales 48,881
Prev. Day Open Int. 184,732 up 1,371

EUROPEAN CURRENCY (IMM) 125,000 units

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
102.30	87.60	Sep	102.21	102.21	102.06	102.14	—.13
102.27	94.86	Dec	102.06	102.06	102.00	102.04	—.13

Est. Sales 112 Prev. Sales 137
Prev. Day Open Int. 423 off 21

BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound-1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1.5435	1.2240	Sep	1.4915	1.4950	1.4890	1.4940	+25
1.5360	1.3250	Dec	1.4780	1.4840	1.4745	1.4825	+30
1.5170	1.4340	Mar	1.4705	1.4705	1.4648	1.4780	+25
1.4490	1.4220	Jun	1.4500	1.4500	1.4500	1.4560	+25

Est. Sales 4,411 Prev. Sales 13,411
Prev. Day Open Int. 30,794 up 348

CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr-1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.7305	.6809	Sep	.7185	.7190	.7170	.7171	—24
.7285	.6790	Dec	.7143	.7143	.7122	.7128	—23
.7256	.6770	Mar	.7100	.7108	.7080	.7081	—25
.7243	.7030	Jun	.7062	.7050	.7035	.7036	—24

Est. Sales 1,929 Prev. Sales 1,586
Prev. Day Open Int. 15,114 off 11

FRENCH FRANC (IMM) $ per franc-1 point equals $0.00001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.14900	.12900	Sep				.14865	
.14885	.14300	Dec				.14865	
		Mar				.14825	

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 51
Prev. Day Open Int. 217

GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark-1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.4876	.3762	Sep	.4860	.4864	.4851	.4858	—5
.4899	.4090	Dec	.4878	.4883	.4870	.4879	—5
.4922	.4370	Mar	.4892	.4892	.4892	.4899	—6

Est. Sales 11,146 Prev. Sales 12,384
Prev. Day Open Int. 53,243 off 342

JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen-1 point equals $0.000001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.006540	.004690	Sep	.006513	.006515	.006491	.006505	—13
.006566	.004720	Dec	.006541	.006541	.006515	.006529	—14
.006588	.005850	Mar	.006550	.006557	.006546	.006557	—14

Est. Sales 9,593 Prev. Sales 8,208
Prev. Day Open Int. 43,657 up 722

SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc-1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.6072	.4790	Sep	.6035	.6036	.6018	.6029	—13
.6101	.4878	Dec	.6063	.6065	.6045	.6057	—14
.6137	.5125	Mar	.6083	.6083	.6077	.6085	—13

Est. Sales 10,805 Prev. Sales 12,711
Prev. Day Open Int. 35,969 up 938

Currency Options

Aug. 15

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

Total call vol. 12,097 Call open int. 332,460
Total put vol. 7,338 Put open int. 268,645
r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).
Source: AP.

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	899.90 f	902.40
Reuters	1,448.10	1,451.20
D.J. Futures	115.50	115.13
Com. Research	N.A.	204.66

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

U.S. Treasuries

Aug. 15

	Discount Bid	Discount Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
3-month bill	5.57	5.56	5.72	5.74
6-month bill	5.54	5.53	5.78	5.80
1-year bill	5.63	5.62	5.96	5.99

	Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
30-yr. bond	99 14/32	99 16/32	7.29	7.29

Source: Salomon Brothers.

Merrill Lynch Treasury index: 156.26
Change for the day: + 0.05
Average yield: 6.99 %
Source: Merrill Lynch.

DM Futures Options

W. German Mark-125,000 marks, cents per mark

Aug. 15

Strike Price	Calls-Settle Sep	Calls-Settle Dec	Calls-Settle Mar	Puts-Settle Sep	Puts-Settle Dec	Puts-Settle Mar
47	1.66	2.40	2.92	0.08	0.45	1.03
48	0.86	1.78	2.35	0.29	n.a.	1.40
49	0.34	1.28	1.85	0.76	1.48	1.86
50	0.10	0.88	1.45	1.52	—	—
51	0.03	0.60	1.10	—	—	—

Estimated total vol. 4,804
Calls: Thu. vol. 4,793 open int. 44,295
Puts: Thu. vol. 4,421 open int. n.a.
Source: CME.

London Commodities

Aug. 15

	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
SUGAR Sterling per metric ton						
Oct	133.60	126.40	126.80	127.40	133.00	133.20
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	132.20	136.00	140.00	142.00
Mar	153.60	146.60	147.20	147.40	152.60	153.00
May	156.80	150.80	151.00	151.20	155.00	156.40
Aug	159.80	156.40	155.00	156.40	161.40	162.00
Oct	163.40	163.20	157.00	159.00	162.00	163.60
Volume: 3,945 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA Sterling per metric ton						
Sep	1,386	1,380	1,382	1,385	1,387	1,390
Dec	1,436	1,430	1,432	1,433	1,438	1,439
Mar	1,475	1,468	1,469	1,471	1,474	1,475
May	1,493	1,489	1,491	1,492	1,494	1,495
Jly	1,512	1,508	1,510	1,512	1,513	1,514
Sep	1,538	1,523	1,525	1,526	1,530	1,532
Dec	1,555	1,546	1,549	1,551	1,556	1,557
Volume: 2,304 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE Sterling per metric ton						
Sep	1,890	1,825	1,885	1,890	1,810	1,815
Nov	1,910	1,838	1,900	1,905	1,820	1,825
Jan	1,920	1,845	1,905	1,910	1,822	1,825
Mar	1,910	1,845	1,900	1,910	1,822	1,825
May	1,900	1,860	1,900	1,930	1,835	1,840
Jly	1,875	1,875	1,900	1,930	1,840	1,870
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,900	1,940	1,840	1,880
Volume: 3,545 lots of 5 tons.						
GASOIL U.S. dollars per metric ton						
Sep	130.00	128.00	129.75	130.00	127.75	128.00
Oct	134.75	132.00	134.25	134.75	131.75	132.00
Nov	138.00	135.50	137.00	138.00	135.00	135.50
Dec	141.00	138.00	139.50	139.75	137.00	138.00
Jan	142.00	140.50	141.00	141.50	139.50	139.75
Feb	141.50	141.50	135.00	141.00	135.25	138.50
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	132.00	137.50	131.00	131.25
Apr	N.T.	N.T.	132.00	137.50	—	132.00
May	N.T.	N.T.	125.00	140.00	—	136.50
Volume: 2,131 lots of 100 tons.						

Sources: Reuters and London Petroleum Exchange (gasoil, crude oil).

London Metals

Aug. 15

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
ALUMINUM Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	747.50	748.50	749.00	750.50
Forward	756.00	757.00	758.00	758.50
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	873.00	874.00	879.50	880.00
Forward	894.00	894.50	899.00	899.50
COPPER CATHODES (Standard) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	854.00	856.00	858.00	863.00
Forward	873.00	875.00	877.00	882.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	268.50	269.00	263.50	264.50
Forward	268.75	269.50	265.50	266.00
NICKEL Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	2500.00	2507.00	2510.00	2520.00
Forward	2525.00	2530.00	2535.00	2540.00
SILVER Pence per troy ounce				
Spot	352.00	353.00	351.50	352.50
Forward	361.00	361.50	360.50	361.00
ZINC Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	500.00	510.00	508.00	510.00

Source: AP.

Asian Commodities

Aug. 15

SINGAPORE RUBBER Singapore cents per kilo

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
RSS 1 Sep	177.00	177.50	174.75	177.25
RSS 1 Oct	176.75	177.25	174.50	177.00
RSS 2 Sep	173.00	175.00	173.00	175.00
RSS 3 Sep	171.00	173.00	171.00	173.00
RSS 4 Sep	165.50	167.50	165.50	167.50
RSS 5 Sep	161.50	163.50	161.50	163.50

Source: Reuters.

S&P 100 Index Options

Aug. 15

Total call volume 285,718
Total call open int. 715,431
Total put volume 137,615
Total put open int. 712,817
Index: High 231.86 Low 228.31 Close 231.57 + 0.16
Source: CBOE.

Cash Prices

Aug. 15

Commodity and Unit	Fri.	Year Ago
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	1.90	1.32
Printcloth 64/30 38 ½, yd	0.70	0.68
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	473.00	473.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	213.00	213.00
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	70-71	72-73
Lead Spot, lb	21¼	19
Copper elect., lb	64-65½	66-69
Tin (Straits), lb	n.a.	6.3097
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.41-.44	0.41-.47
Palladium, oz	125-128	103-104
Silver N.Y., oz	n.a.	6.385

Source: AP.

Dividends

Aug. 15

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
INCREASED				
First Fidelity Bcp	Q	.42	10-1	9-5
KDI Corp	Q	.07 ½	9-18	9-2
Louisiana Genl Svc	Q	.15 ½	11-15	10-17
New Plan Realty Tr	Q	.19 ½	10-1	9-15
LIQUIDATING				
Management Ass	—	.75	9-8	8-25
OMITTED				
Soo Line Corp				
Southwest Realty Ltd				
REDUCED				
Samson Energy Co	Q	.40	9-30	8-29
STOCK SPLIT				
Boston Edison Co — 2-for-1				
Champion Parts — 5-for-4				
DataScope Corp — 3-for-2				
Expeditors Intl — 3-for-2				
Home Shopping Network — 3-for-1				
Proposed Stock Split				
Raymond Corp — 3-for-2				
Vari-Care Inc — 4-for-3				
USUAL				
ACCO World Corp	Q	.14	10-10	9-10
Brit Columbia Tel	Q	.43	10-1	9-10
Carpenter Tech	Q	.52 ½	9-4	8-27
Central Fidelity Bks	Q	.24	10-1	9-12
Conifer Group Inc	Q	.27 ½	9-25	9-5
Continental Corp	Q	.65	9-15	8-25
Dillard Dept Stores	Q	.03	11-1	9-30
For West Fncl Corp	Q	.10	9-15	8-28
Fed Screw Works	Q	.10	10-1	9-15
First Bancorp Ohio	Q	.37 ½	9-8	8-25
Grafton Group Ltd	Q	.08	9-15	9-1
Isco Inc	Q	.04	10-2	9-15
King Kullen Grocery	Q	.12 ½	8-28	9-15
Lincoln National	Q	.50	11-1	10-10
MAPCO Inc	Q	.25	9-10	8-29
Mercantile Bancorp	Q	.35	10-1	9-10
Nooney Realty Trust	Q	.30	9-30	9-16
Perry Drug Stores	Q	.05 ½	9-12	8-26
Raymond Corp	Q	.17 ½	9-26	9-12
Scripps-Howard	Q	.20	9-10	8-27
Singer Co	Q	.10	9-15	8-27
Stanadyne Inc	Q	.27	10-1	9-12
Suburban Bancorp A	Q	.05 ½	9-15	8-31
Suburban Bancorp B	Q	.05	9-15	8-31
Talley Industries	Q	.07 ½	8-8	8-29
TNP Enterprises Inc	Q	.53	9-15	8-28
Traders Group A	Q	.10	10-1	9-12
TransAlta Util A	Q	.42	10-1	9-2
United Inns Inc	Q	.05 ½	10-2	8-29
Wal-Mart Stores	Q	.04 ½	10-3	9-2
Willamette Ind	Q	.23 ¼	9-14	8-25
Xelor Corp	Q	.15	8-29	8-19

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual
Source: UPI.

Revco's Board Accepts $1.29-Billion Buyout Bid

The Associated Press

TWINSBURG, Ohio — A management-led investor group sweetened on Friday its offer to acquire Revco D.S. Inc., a major drug-store chain, to $38.50 a share in cash, or $1.29 billion. The new offer was accepted by Revco's board of directors.

The investor group, which includes Sidney Dworkin, Revco's chairman and chief executive, initially proposed in March to acquire Revco in a leveraged buyout paying $36 in cash and securities for each of Revco's 33.5 million common shares outstanding.

After the announcement, Revco's common stock was up $1.12½ a share at $36.75 in late trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

In a leveraged buyout, the purchase is made with mostly borrowed money that is repaid with funds from the target company's cash flow or asset sales.

Revco operates more than 2,000 drug stores in nearly 30 states, with stores particularly concentrated in Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Texas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, Tennessee and Arizona.

The company also runs about 150 Odd Lot Trading stores that specialize in selling closed-out merchandise.

In its fiscal year ended May 31, Revco's net income climbed 46 percent from the previous year to $56.9 million, while sales rose 15 percent to $2.74 billion.

Belzbergs Named In SEC Complaint

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A Belzberg family investment company and Mark Belzberg, the company's vice president, have been accused by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission of failing to file timely reports on the Canadian family's accumulation of Ashland Oil Inc.

The SEC charged Thursday that the Belzbergs' First City Financial Corp. was able to acquire more than 1.2 million shares at artificially low prices because it delayed disclosing its holdings. Investors are required to file with the SEC within 10 days of accumulating a 5-percent stake in a company.

The Belzbergs filed their statement on their Ashland holdings on March 26, a day after Ashland announced that it had received a $60-a-share takeover offer from the Belzbergs. The announcement sent Ashland's stock up more than 10 percent.

The family abandoned its bid on April 1, when Ashland agreed to buy back the 9.2-percent stake for $51 a share. The Belzbergs made a profit of about $14 million.

The SEC complaint seeks to force First City to give up any money it saved on the stock, but it did not specify an amount.

The crux of the complaint is that the Belzbergs' stake topped 5 percent on March 4, when the stock closed at $43.125 a share, because of stock purchases on their behalf by Bear, Stearns & Co., which meant that the form should have been filed by March 14, when the stock was at $45.125. It closed at $52 a share on March 25, the day Ashland announced the bid.

First City and Mr. Belzberg denied Thursday that they had agreed to buy shares from Bear, Stearns until a written contract was signed on March 17.

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 99

NEW LOWS 20

AmShipB, Compugr, IntlRect s, RepBk adi pf, Wean Unit, ArrowElec, Coswld, Kiddelnc, Rohrind s, Wstn Union, Cotton n, Dallas, NtMineSv, Unit Inns, WnUn 460pf, ChasMn flfF, FletFn adi p, Quanex, UtdMerMfg, WnUn 490pf

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.
a—dividend also extra(s). b—annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c—liquidating dividend. cld—called. d—new yearly low. e—dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. g—dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i—dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j—dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k—dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd—next day delivery. P/E—price-earnings ratio. r—dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s—stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls—sales. t—dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u—new yearly high. v—trading halted. vi—in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd—when distributed. wi—when issued. ww—with warrants. x—ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis—ex-distribution. xw—without warrants. y—ex-dividend and sales in full. yld—yield. z—sales in full.

Bonn Bankruptcies Up 2.2%

Reuters

WIESBADEN, West Germany — The number of company bankruptcies in West Germany rose 2.2 percent in the first half of this year, compared with a 12.6-percent increase a year earlier, the Federal Statistics Office said Friday.

Norway's Oil Output to Rise

Reuters

OSLO — A survey of oil companies indicates that Norway's petroleum output will increase under current plans to 1.06 million barrels a day by summer 1967, an increase of 180,000 barrels per day from current levels.

Wholesale Price Index Falls 10.7% in Japan

United Press International

TOKYO — Japan's overall wholesale price index was down 10.7 percent in July from a year earlier, primarily because of the yen's appreciation against the dollar, the Bank of Japan reported Friday.

The central bank said the wholesale price index for July stood at 89.1 compared with the 1980 base of 100, down down 1.1 percent from June. It was the 17th consecutive monthly decline and the largest year-to-year drop since the central bank started compiling wholesale price statistics in 1960 under its current system.

Statistics Index

AMEX prices	P.12	Earnings reports	P.—
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NYSE highs/lows	P.10	Interest rates	P.11
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Herald Tribune (International)

BUSINESS/FINANCE

Dow Gains 10.69; Story on Page 6

4 P.M. PRICES UP

ECONOMIC SCENE

The Ripple Effect on Asia If China's Reforms Fail

Second of two articles

By ARTHUR WALDRON

International Herald Tribune

PRINCETON, New Jersey — Feelings about the prospects for China's economic reforms have turned bearish in the past few months. Stories of a possible economic miracle have been displaced by reports of deficits, devaluation and joint ventures gone sour. Foreign businessmen are full of negative sentiments, while among the Chinese, nationalistic resentment is becoming obvious. The possible effects of these developments on the rest of Asia deserve consideration.

The common wisdom has long rated active Chinese participation in the economic and political life of Asia as a plus. But now observers are discovering that, ironically enough, in certain respects Mao's China — aloof and inwardly focused — was easier to deal with than Deng Xiaoping's.

China's new activity is bringing patterns of regional politics to the surface again.

Asia was simpler when, in effect, China was absent. Now, as China becomes deeply involved in international life, difficult issues that many thought had been swept away by Mao's revolution are appearing in new incarnations. Examples on the economic side include debt, the status of foreigners and the administration of places where Chinese and foreigners work together — yesterday that meant Shanghai, today it means the special economic zone of Shenzhen, tomorrow it will mean Hong Kong.

China's new activity is bringing patterns of regional politics to the surface again. The greatest is rivalry with Japan on the Asian mainland. Japan's defeat in World War II temporarily removed it; Japanese investments in Manchuria were lost, and millions of settlers returned home. Tokyo had to look across wide oceans for resources and markets. But now China is once again opening the door.

ANOTHER example is the relationship between Hong Kong and China. Long a middleman in the China trade, the territory was forced by the Korean War and U.S. trade embargoes against China to transform itself into an exporter of manufactured goods chiefly to Western markets. But now, with Hong Kong-China merchandise trade soaring — from less than $300 million in the early 1960s to more than $6 billion by the 1980s — that pattern too is changing.

Similar trade shifts are evident elsewhere. Even Taiwan now does more than $1 billion of business a year with China.

But the past decade's reorientation in patterns of Asian trade and politics is undermining some of the conditions that created the economic success stories along China's periphery: Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. During the period of their growth, their economies faced west and so did their politics.

China's new activity is posing problems for many of these countries, problems that may ultimately cause trouble for China.

Taiwan, for example, which previously derived basic internal cohesion from the Chinese threat, now must deal with the tugs of trade and kinship — and do this from its anomalous position as a substantial state denied most of the official attributes of statehood.

The destabilizing effects of the newly active China are abundantly evident in Hong Kong. Trade, airline and shipping routes converge there: The territory is the keystone of the arc of prosperity on the Pacific rim.

Trade between Hong Kong and other Asian rim countries is

See CHINA, Page 12

Output Declines In U.S.

Producer Prices Also Decrease

By Peter Torday

Reuters

WASHINGTON — U.S. industrial production fell a modest 0.1-percent in July, the Federal Reserve reported Friday.

Economists said the small decline, contrasting with sharper ones earlier this year, eased some fears that the country was moving into a recession.

In a separate report, the Labor Department announced Friday that the producer price index, a broad gauge of inflation at the wholesale level, fell 0.4 percent last month after being unchanged in June.

Economists said the decline in producer prices chiefly reflected the steep drop in oil prices, which ended when the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries agreed on Aug. 5 to cut production to support prices.

"It's the last of the really good news on the inflation front," said David Jones of Aubrey G. Lanston.

The decline in industrial production, coming after a 0.3-percent decrease in June and a 0.5-percent fall in May "hints at a bottoming out of the recession in manufacturing," said Allen Sinai, chief economist at Shearson Lehman Brothers. "But it also shows manufacturing is still depressed."

The manufacturing and mining sectors have been adversely affected by the large U.S. trade deficit, which is now running at a record $170-billion annually.

Mr. Sinai was cautious not to imply that the production data meant the trade deficit had peaked. Industrial production "remains a slave to what happens in trade," he said.

Mr. Jones agreed, but said that the news "at least suggests the trade deficit is not getting any worse."

The Labor Department said its index of wholesale prices was 2.3 percent lower in July than a year ago.

But the department noted that wholesale food prices rose sharply in July. Poultry prices were 15 percent higher, pork 14 percent higher and fresh fruit 5 percent higher.

Swiss Banks Guard Fewer Secrets

Rules Are Eased To Face Realities Of Global Trade

By Thomas W. Netter

International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — When the Swiss government moved unilaterally and without precedent in March to freeze the assets of the deposed Philippine president, Ferdinand E. Marcos, a flurry of questions arose from worried bank clients about the future of Switzerland's vaunted bank-secrecy laws.

But when the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission said last week that it had used a 1982 memorandum of understanding with Swiss banks to catch insider traders for the first time in a civil case, the reaction along Zurich's gilded Bahnhofstrasse banking center was, in the words of one bank official, "very minimal."

The two cases reflect an easing of Swiss rules on bank secrecy, in practice if not in principle. The easing comes as Switzerland grows more vulnerable to the pressure of other nations, particularly the United States, and addresses the rising potential for international white collar crime.

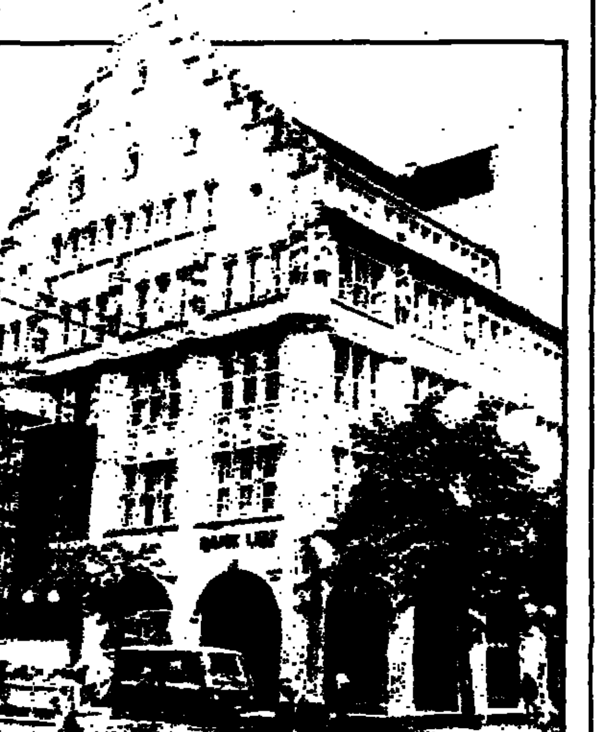
Swiss bankers contend that the principle of bank secrecy remains sound.

"The common impression is that because we are being more open today, everyone thinks that Swiss banking secrecy is no longer the same. But it is," said Joerg Neef, chief of public relations for Crédit Suisse in Zurich.

In the insider case detailed last week, the lifting of bank secrecy worried few people because it involved the 1982 memorandum, which deals specifically with violations of U.S. laws on insider trading. Insider trading is not yet illegal in Switzerland.

Harvey Katz, a Houston businessman, agreed last week to pay the U.S. government more than $1 million in illegal profits and a record $2.1 million in civil penalties in connection with charges relating to the $6.28-billion merger of General Electric Co. and RCA Corp. in December.

Mr. Katz's son, Marcel, and Mr. Katz's father-in-law, Elie Mordo, also paid penalties or returned profits. Mr. Mordo, who lives abroad, traded through the Geneva office of Union Bank of Switzerland.



The Associated Press

Bank Leu in Zurich, Switzerland's oldest bank, recently assisted U.S. authorities in a case of insider trading.

The memorandum of understanding takes precedence over Swiss bank secrecy laws and allows Swiss officials to freeze assets and obtain information in connection with insider trading.

The Marcos case, which is said to involve hundreds of millions of dollars obtained during his presidency, was much more disquieting to bank clients because of the unilateral and and unprecedented nature of the Swiss government's decision: The freeze on the assets did not follow a formal request for legal assistance from foreign authorities.

In April, the Swiss government froze the assets of Jean-Claude Duvalier, the deposed president of Haiti, but that followed a request from the Haitian government.

Swiss bankers hope that the Marcos case was a special instance that is not likely to be repeated soon.

Requests for information under the U.S. memo of understanding covering insider cases are less threatening to most Swiss bankers and foreign depositors because of the filtering process involved.

A foreign government must formally present a request for such information to the Swiss government. The request then goes to a standing commission of the Swiss Bankers Association, which decides on the request under the memo of understanding.

"Banking secrecy itself has certainly not weakened," said Joerg Schwarz, assistant vice president and legal counsel at Swiss Bank Corp. in Basel. "The concept is still the same."

But the SEC's recent success in the RCA case is shaded by what bankers described as complex "nuances" that signify a greater sense of pragmatism and willingness to cooperate.

The question is crucial to the international image of Swiss banks, which once were seen as almost as impregnable as the Alps.

Until now, requests for legal assistance have been few in number. According to Swiss officials, the SEC's request for help in the RCA stock case was only the third or fourth time that the commission established by the Bankers Association was asked to examine cases related to alleged insider trading.

"There have been others than

See SWISS, Page 12

IMF Cuts Credit To Peru After Deadline Passes

Agence France-Presse

WASHINGTON — The International Monetary Fund on Friday declared Peru "ineligible" for IMF credit, a reliable source said here.

The ruling makes Peru the first Latin American nation to have its credit cut by the IMF, although it still remains a member.

Lima has paid only $35 million of the $180 million in debt to the IMF that was due on Friday.

Officials in Lima played down the effect of the IMF action, noting that the agency had not made new funds available to the country in two years.

■ **Other Effects Cited**

Earlier James L. Rowe Jr. of the Washington Post reported:

Because of Peru's arrears, it cannot now borrow from the IMF. But the ruling could cause Peru to lose access to new development loans from the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank.

No other Latin American nations are behind in loan payments to either the IMF or the World Bank, officials said.

Peru is current on its payments to the World Bank but has made only sporadic payments to the IMF and to its commercial bank creditors since last summer, when its new president, Alan García Pérez, said that the country would not spend more than 10 percent of its $3.2 billion in export earnings to service its foreign debts.

Peru now is $500 million behind in its repayments to commercial banks.

Mr. García said that the country could not develop its economy if it paid any more to creditors. Peru owes a total of $14 billion to foreigners, about $6 billion of it to commercial banks and the rest to other governments or institutions such as the IMF and World Bank.

When Mr. García imposed the limit on debt repayments last year, some bankers and analysts worried that other debtor nations might follow a similar course.

Instead, although the rhetoric sometimes has been confrontational, other debtor nations have chosen the conventional route. They have negotiated new terms from their lenders and borrowed enough to remain current on at least the interest owed to banks and on payments due the IMF and World Bank.

In April, Peru and the IMF's executive board reached an agreement under which the country would pay its arrears in full by Friday after the expiration of the one-year cap on payments that Mr. García imposed in his inaugural address.

But as the deadline approached, it became clear that Mr. García — under severe domestic political pressure on a variety of fronts — would continue the cap on payments to foreigners, including the IMF. Peru made a token $35-million payment to the IMF on Wednesday. It has borrowed about $730 million from the agency.

Although the country is expected to be precluded from further borrowings, as an IMF member it will be eligible for technical assistance.

Volvo, GM Plan Venture To Make Trucks in U.S.

By Juris Kaza

International Herald Tribune

STOCKHOLM — AB Volvo and General Motors Corp., said Friday that they planned to form a joint venture to manufacture and market heavy trucks in the United States.

The Swedish motor-vehicle maker, the largest industrial corporation in the Nordic region, said it would hold at least 65 percent and have operational responsibility in the new company, to be based in Greensboro, North Carolina.

Volvo and GM also plan to form a joint distributorship in Canada.

Volvo's chairman, Pehr G. Gyllenhammar, said the planned moves would "strengthen our long-term competitive position on the important North American market."

Analysts estimate that the new manufacturing venture would produce from 20,000 to 25,000 trucks in the United States, a total market share of around 18 percent. In 1985, GM and Volvo each held a little more than 8.5 percent of the market.

Volvo now makes heavy trucks in the United States through Volvo White Truck Corp. This subsidiary will be merged with the GM Truck & Bus Group to form Volvo GM Heavy Truck Corp. under terms of a nonbinding memorandum signed by Volvo and GM late Thursday in the United States.

Separate model and market identities of Volvo and GM trucks would be retained, Volvo said.

The new corporation should be formed by late 1986 and be fully operational within two years, Volvo said. The agreement is subject to final negotiations and government approval.

Analysts generally welcomed the move as beneficial to both Volvo and GM in the medium to long term.

Some Swedish analysts, however, thought there might be a short-term dilution of Volvo's profits because of costs associated with the venture.

"It could have a somewhat negative effect on earnings per share," remarked Haakon Filipson, an analyst at Enskilda Fondkomission, the securities trading division of Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken, Sweden's largest bank.

"The benefit, above all, is access to a larger dealer network and to Canada for the first time," said Brian Knox, a senior analyst at Kleinwort, Grieveson Ltd. in London and a specialist in Scandinavian securities.

The Volvo-GM announcement had been expected since talks between the automotive companies first were reported last month.

"It's positive for both companies, but it has already been largely discounted on the markets," said Elisabeth Korman, an analyst at Savory Milln Securities, the New York affiliate of a London brokerage specializing in Scandinavian stocks.

Oklahoma Bank Rescued by U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Federal regulators announced a $130-million assistance program Friday for the Oklahoma City branch of Bank of Oklahoma, saying it was in danger of closing its doors without government aid.

The rescue effort is a joint operation of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., the Federal Reserve Board and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency.

It was the first time such aid has been mobilized for a multi-bank holding company, regulators said. The Oklahoma City bank, with $500 million in assets, is one of 11 bank subsidiaries of BancOklahoma Corp., which has more than $2.5 billion in assets.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates *Aug. 15/Aug. 14*

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	I.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.2225	3.479	112.675 *	34.65 *	0.1437 *	—	5.437 *	139.86 *	151.86 y
Brussels(a)	42.7075	63.58	20.7055	6.3635	3.007 *	18.3765	—	25.70	27.77 *
Frankfurt	2.067	3.09	—	30.77 *	1.452 x	88.745 *	4.827 *	124.15 *	1.3415 *
London (b)	1.4935	—	3.0773	9.998	2,119.00	3.4665	63.69	2.48	229.775
Milan	1,417.75	2,112.80	688.58	211.65	—	611.28	33.286	855.21	9.34
New York(c)	—	0.6685 ●	2.0605	6.697	1,418.00	2.321	42.665	1.6608	153.75
Paris					Closed				
Tokyo	153.30	229.80	74.43	22.95	10.86 *	66.25	360.45 *	92.74	—
Zurich	1.6618	2.4965	80.555 *	24.79 *	0.117 *	71.535 *	3.8875 *	—	1.0795 *
1 ECU	1.0233	0.6872	2.107	6.8587	1,451.56	2.3743	43.6134	1.6977	157.231
1 SDR	1.20904	0.80851	2.49909	N.Q.	N.Q.	2.8092	N.Q.	2.0097	185.406

Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other European centers. New York rates at 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available. (●) To buy one pound: $U.S.1.496

Other Dollar Values

Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$
Argen. austral	0.96	Fin. markka	4.918	Mex. peso	676.00	Soviet ruble	0.6785
Austral. $	1.6147	Greek drac.	134.00	Norw. krone	7.2325	Span. peseta	133.65
Austr. schil.	14.48	Hong Kong $	7.7915	Phil. peso	22.025	Swed. krona	6.9175
Belg. fin. fr.	43.23	Indian rupee	12.27	Port. escudo	144.00	Taiwan $	37.29
Brazil cruz.	14.91	Indo. rupiah	1,130.00	Saudi riyal	3.7525	Thai baht	26.035
Canadian $	1.3891	Irish £	0.7444	Sing. $	2.1585	Turkish lira	668.95
Chinese yuan	3.7036	Israeli shek.	1.4865	S. Afr. rand	2.6001	UAE dirham	3.672
Danish krone	7.735	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2905	S. Kor. won	879.80	Venez. boliv.	18.50
Egypt. pound	1.35	Malay. ring.	2.613				

£ Sterling: 1.1122 Irish £

Sources: Banque du Benelux (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits *Aug. 15/Aug. 13*

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1 month	6⅝-6¾	4 7/16-4 9/16	4 1/16-4⅛	9⅞-10	7-7¼	7⅛-7¼	5 ⅝
2 months	6⅝-6¾	4 7/16-4 9/16	4 1/16-4 3/16	9 13/16-9 15/16	7-7¼	7 1/16-7 3/16	5 ⅝
3 months	6⅝-6¾	4 7/16-4 9/16	4 3/16-4 5/16	9⅝-9¾	7 1/16-7 3/16	7 1/16-7 3/16	5 ⅝
6 months	6⅝-6¾	4 7/16-4 9/16	4 1/16-4⅝	9 7/16-9 9/16	7⅛-7¼	7 1/16-7 3/16	5⅝
1 year	6⅝-6¾	4½-4⅝	4 7/16-4⅝	9 5/16-9 7/16	7 1/16-7 3/16	7-7⅛	5 ⅝

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates *Aug. 15*

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	6	6
Prime Rate	8	8
Broker Loan Rate	7¼	7¼
Federal Funds	6 7/16	6 3/16
Com. Paper 30-179 days	5.83	5.78
3-month Treasury Bills	5.55	5.56
6-month Treasury Bills	5.52	5.53
CD's 30-59 days	5.60	5.60
CD's 60-89 days	5.60	5.60
West Germany		
Lombard Rate	5.50	5.50
Overnight Rate	4.50	4.45
1-month Interbank	4.60	4.60
3-month Interbank	4.60	4.60
6-month Interbank	4.70	4.70
France		
Intervention Rate	7	7
Call Money	Clsd	7
1-month Interbank	—	7 3/16
3-month Interbank	—	7 3/16
6-month Interbank	—	n.a.
Britain		
Bank Base Rate	10	10
Call Money	10	n.a.
91-day Treasury Bill	9 5/16	9 35/64
3-month Interbank	9 31/64	9 13/16
Japan		
Discount Rate	3½	3½
Call Money	4⅝	4 11/16
1-month Interbank	4⅝	4⅝

Sources: Reuters, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais, Bank of Tokyo.

Asian Dollar Deposits *Aug. 15*

1 month	6 9/16 - 6 ⅝
2 months	n.a.
3 months	6⅝ - 6¾
6 months	6 ⅝ - 6 ¾
1 year	6 ⅝ - 6 ¾

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds *Aug. 15*

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets 30 day average yield: 5.97

Telerate Interest Rate Index: 6.001

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

Aug. 15

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	388.05	386.25	+ 1.40
Luxembourg		Clsd	
Paris (12.5 kilo)		Clsd	
Zurich	388.85	385.25	+ 1.05
London	386.40	385.10	− 0.15
New York	—	383.50	− 3.60

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York Comex current contract. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.

Source: Reuters.

Markets Closed

Because of holidays, markets were shut Friday in Austria, Belgium, France, Greece, India, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Portugal, Spain, South Korea and the United Arab Emirates and in much of West Germany. The Singapore gold market was also closed.

BUSINESS PROFILE / William E. Brock, Labor Secretary

Keeping a Balance Between Business and Unions

By Kenneth B. Noble

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — When William E. Brock was named secretary of labor last year, there was much talk of his becoming a pro-labor voice in an administration viewed as hostile to labor's interests.

Union leaders hoped that he would reinvigorate the moribund Labor Department and make it more receptive to their concerns than did Raymond J. Donovan during his stormy and ideologically rigid tenure.

Republican loyalists saw his appointment as a chance to soften labor's criticism of the administration and to help the party make inroads among union members.

Conservatives and some business leaders even feared that Mr. Brock would go too far to please labor and betray President Ronald Reagan's agenda.

But although Mr. Brock, the former U.S. special trade representative, has given labor reason to cheer and conservatives reason to worry, some 15 months after his appointment he appears to be in no danger of straying too far from the administration's policies.

"Certainly, it's a much more open department," said Lynn R. Williams, president of the United Steelworkers of America. But pressed to say what labor has gained in Mr. Brock, many labor watchers say it is tough to point to anything concrete.

Mr. Brock's abilities as a facilitator and political broker have gone far to turn around the image of the Labor Department under Mr. Donovan, whose relations with organized labor were nearly nil.

Mr. Brock has brought in a former union activist to head up labor-management relations, an area he has targeted for special focus. And he now employs the highest-ranking black woman in government, Paula V. Smith, the agency's wage-and-hour administrator.

But, say some, partly out of loyalty to his president and his party and in part because of budgetary constraints, Mr. Brock often stops short of effective action — going instead for a mix of bold rhetoric and caution.

He has loudly and persistently complained of the "tragedy of 43-percent unemployment among black teen-agers," but has supported cutbacks in the Job Corps, a federal youth-retraining program, as necessary under the Gramm-Rudman balanced-budget law.

He also has continued Mr. Donovan's quest for the sub-minimum wage for teen-agers — a proposal that labor views as anathema to its interests.

Camera Press

William E. Brock

He has beefed up enforcement of federal health and safety laws at the agency's Occupational Safety and Health Administration, but at the same time is expected soon to propose new regulations lifting a 43-year-old ban on commercial work at home — a practice that unions regard as a close cousin to the sweatshop.

Mr. Brock does not have much to work with. He has taken over an agency whose staff has been cut to 18,000, from 23,000 in 1980, and whose $28.2-billion budget remained stagnant during the Donovan years.

OSHA has been hobbled, too. And though the agency has been issuing a steady stream of new workplace regulations, including those limiting exposure to hazardous substances, there are questions about its ability to enforce them.

"Brock is basically serious about a more meaningful health and safety program; but even if you have ambitious goals, I'm not sure the agency is capable of implementing them, given what's left there," said Margaret Seminario, the AFL-CIO's health and safety official.

Mr. Brock bristles at charges that the agency has been lax in enforcement. "You don't turn these ships around overnight," he said. "We're doing a lot better than a year ago."

William Emerson Brock was born 55 years ago into a wealthy family in Chattanooga, Tennessee. Somewhere on the way from his job at the family's Brock Candy Co. to the House of Representatives in 1962, he became a Republican.

In his 1970 campaign for the Senate, Mr. Brock took hard-line conservative positions on busing, school prayer and the Vietnam War. In his four terms in the House and one term in the Senate, he usually was a sure vote against AFL-CIO positions.

Mr. Brock lost his seat in the post-Watergate tide that swept dozens of Republicans from office in the 1976 elections. But the scandal also proved to be a boon for him — he became chairman of the Republican National Committee, and this transformed his image from that of a provincial conservative to that of a national figure.

He was given a lot of credit for the party's robustness as it struggled to overcome Watergate. He also became known as a political strategist who did not fit automatically into any ideological camp.

Still, he never secured a place in the Reagan inner circle, partly because by then he was viewed as too moderate for some tastes. And after the 1980 election, Mr. Brock was passed over for first-tier Cabinet posts and given the special trade representative job.

But there his evolution from prickly conservative to conciliatory moderate continued. By all accounts, he thrived at the trade office job, a position he held when the administration's anti-protectionist trade policy started to come under increasing pressure on Capitol Hill and in business circles.

It was with great reluctance, therefore, that Mr. Brock heeded the president's plea to head the Labor Department after Mr. Donovan resigned in March 1985 following fraud and larceny charges.

Once at the Labor Department, Mr. Brock took about six months to quietly remove the top dozen or so Donovan people, some of whom had had bitter policy disputes with career employees. Mostly, they were replaced by Brock loyalists from the trade office.

None were particularly pro-labor, but many fell into the moderate, rather than the conservative, Republican camp.

Less quietly, Mr. Brock brought in Stephen I. Schlossberg as deputy undersecretary for labor-management relations. Because Mr. Schlossberg had been general counsel and Washington representative for the UAW for about two decades, the appointment spurred outcries among conservatives.

At OSHA, meanwhile, Mr. Brock replaced agency chief Robert A. Rowland with John A. Pendergrass, a health and safety specialist from Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co. He also began reviewing Mr. Rowland's controversial decision that farmers did not have to provide sanitation facilities for half a million field hands throughout the country.

Mr. Brock overruled the decision, but in a compromise, he gave the states involved 18 months to pass their own laws before the federal government steps in.

He has had to steer a similarly tricky course in the area of affirmative action, where he has clashed with Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d. Mr. Meese wants to rewrite a 1965 presidential order requiring federal contractors to set timetables to meet numerical goals in hiring women and minorities.

Mr. Brock, whose agency administers the executive order, says he is flexible about this, but wants the Labor Department to retain the right to impose numerical goals if need be.

"We've been criticized by labor for not being supportive of some of their initiatives; we've been criticized by some on the right who feel we've been too willing to listen to some of labor's concerns," he said. "The fact is, I've got to work for the only man in that whole bunch who was elected, and that's Ronald Reagan — I believe in his programs; I'm part of that team."

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Friday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chg.
		A								
11¼	6¾	ACI Hld				117	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+¼
13⅝	10	ACI pf	1.20	10.2		29	11¾	11½	11¾	+⅛
6¾	1½	ADI				43	2¼	2	2	
17¼	8⅝	AL Lab s			24	100	15⅝	15⅛	15⅞	+¼
8⅝	3¼	AM Intl			10	889	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+⅛
30¼	25⅝	AM Intl pf	2.00	7.6		17	26¼	26⅛	26¼	-⅛
4	2⅜	AOI n			16	71	3⅛	2¾	3⅛	+⅜
116½	78	ATT Fd	5.67e	4.9		36	116¼	115¾	116¼	+½
6⅝	2⅜	AcmePr			1	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
12½	8⅝	AcmeU	.32	3.7	31	7	8⅞	8¾	8¾	-⅛
15⅝	10⅛	Action	.06e	.5	13	49	11⅛	11	11	
3¼	1⅛	Acton				37	2⅜	2	2⅜	
⅝	⅛	Actn wt				10	⅛	⅛	⅛	+⅛
3⅞	1⅞	AdmRs			25	331	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	
21½	11¼	AdRusl	.16b	.8	17	23	20¾	20⅜	20½	-½
64½	28¾	AlliPb s	.44	.7	35	282	67¾	64	66⅝	+2¾
12	5¼	AirExp			24	6	10⅛	10	10	-⅛
1⅞	½	Alamco			6	30	⅝	⅝	⅝	+⅛
9⅝	5⅝	AlbaW				15	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	-⅛
40	8⅝	Alfin s			29	344	22⅜	20⅞	22⅛	+1⅛
27	6⅞	Aloha			11	86	22½	22	22	-⅛
12½	6	Alphain				207	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
11¾	3⅝	AlpinGr			22	47	9⅝	9	9¼	-⅛
⅞	¼	Altex n				45	⅜	⅛	⅜	-⅛
44¼	32½	Alcoa pf	3.75	8.9		350z	42	42	42	
26¼	10⅝	Alza s			52	766	24⅜	23½	23½	-½
6	2	AmBrit	.08	1.3		332	6	5⅝	6	+⅛
18½	10⅛	Amdahl	.20	1.1	35	729	18½	17⅝	17⅞	-⅛
15⅝	5⅝	Amedco	.08	.6	31	80	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
15½	9¾	AmBilt	.15	1.2	7	62	13	13	13	
17	13¼	AmCbl n				93	16	15⅞	15⅞	-⅛
8⅛	5½	AmCap			12	12	6	6	6	
65¼	45¼	AContl	1.20	1.9	14	2	63¾	63¾	63½	-½
5½	3⅛	AExFF wt				319	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
15⅝	4¼	AFrucA			32	4150z	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	+⅞
15⅝	4¼	AFrucB			31	18000z	15¾	15	15⅛	+⅛
7⅜	3⅜	AHlthM			9	225	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
14⅝	6¼	AIsrael	.30e	2.3	6	72	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+½
23½	11¾	AMzeA	.52	2.4		37	21¾	21½	21¾	+¼
22⅞	12¼	AMzeB	.52	2.5		2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	-⅛
7¼	2⅝	AMBld				120	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	
4⅞	2⅝	AmOil				5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
59½	38⅞	APetf		4.1		13	49	48½	48½	-½
14¼	8	APrecs	.18	1.4	68	1	13	13	13	
9⅞	7	AmRlty			16	13	7¼	7	7⅛	
15½	3½	AmRovl	.71t		3	355	5	4⅞	4⅞	
13¾	3½	AScIE			135	19	7	6⅞	6¾	-⅛
10½	5⅝	ATechC				6	6⅝	6⅛	6½	
54½	44	A xon pr	3.55	6.6		148	54⅜	53¾	54	
11	5¼	A xon sc				191	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+½
10⅞	9½	Amrcr n			20	104	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	-⅛
3	1⅝	Ampal	.06	2.5	11	10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛
16	5¼	Andal			17	17	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+⅛
3½	1⅝	AndJcb				10	2¼	2¼	2¼	
15⅞	8⅝	Andrea	.72	5.0	30	5	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	-⅛
15⅝	5⅝	Angeles				5	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
11⅛	5½	Arley			14	56	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+⅛
9¼	4⅝	Armel				1823	9⅞	8¼	8⅞	+1⅛
12	7⅞	ArrowA	.20	2.1	39	13	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
26½	17½	Arundl			8	102	23½	23½	23½	
10	5⅛	Asmr g	.20	3.2	48	294	6⅜	6¼	6¼	-½
17¾	6⅝	Astrex			8	2	7½	7½	7½	+⅛
3⅞	⅞	Astrotc				641	1⅜	1½	1⅝	+⅛
16¾	12	Astrot pf	1.80	11.6		6	15½	15½	15½	+¼
1⅛	⅜	AtlsCM				333	⅜	⅜	⅜	+⅛
5	3	Atlas wt				6	3½	3½	3½	-⅛
3¼	2⅛	Audiotr				9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		B								
6⅝	3⅞	BAT	.19e	3.2		3359	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
33	20¼	BDM s	.12	.5	23	227	26¾	26½	26¾	-⅛
5½	2⅝	BRT	.13e	2.4	10	112	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
3⅞	2⅛	BSD n			19	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
20⅝	9½	BSN	.65e	3.6	25	112	18	17⅜	18	+⅜
19⅝	10	Badger	.50	2.8	18	11	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
12½	9⅝	BaldwS	.32	2.8		11	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
4⅞	2	BalyM wt				15	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	-⅛
33⅜	24⅞	BanFd	4.68e	16.1		5	29⅜	29	29	
7⅝	5½	Banstr g				2	6	5⅞	5⅞	
10½	7⅜	BnkBld	.40	4.7	8	1	8½	8½	8½	-⅛
7	5	Barnwl	.10t			5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
7½	4½	BaryRG			22	26	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+⅛
12⅛	7⅜	Baruch			1	31	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	-⅛
12⅞	8	Beard			8	70	8⅝	8½	8½	-⅛
11½	4½	BeldBlk	.60	10.2		144	6	5⅞	5⅞	-⅛
37¾	21½	BergBr	.32b	1.4	10	68	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	-⅛
4⅞	2⅝	BethCp	.42t	14.0		2	3	3	3	
35	15¾	BicCp s	.48	1.6	15	5	30¾	30¾	30½	-⅛
16¼	11⅛	BigV	.44	3.9	11	30	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
32½	21⅞	BinkMf	1.00	4.0	11	24	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
23½	8⅝	BioR B			25	4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
23¼	8⅜	BioR A			25	42	20	19⅝	19⅞	+⅛
21	12	Blessg s	.34	2.0	12	29	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	+⅛
1	⅛	BlockE				3	⅛	⅛	½	+⅛
16⅞	11	BlountA	.45	3.2		100	13⅝	13⅜	13⅞	
32⅞	12	BolarPh			38	2459	29⅜	24	24⅞	-4½
9	3⅞	Booth			27	7	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+½
12¼	6⅝	BowVal	.20			221	8⅞	8¼	8½	+⅛
13⅝	8½	BowlA s	.40	3.6	13	12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	-⅛
6	3⅛	Bowmr			14	75	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
27⅝	15⅞	Bowne	.44	2.1	14	148	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	+⅛
19	10⅝	Brscn s	.80	4.3		151	18⅞	18½	18½	
58	32⅞	BrnFA	1.24	2.4	13	5	52⅝	52	52⅝	+⅝
64½	36¼	BrnFB	1.24	2.1	15	196	59⅞	57⅝	59½	+1⅛
6⅝	3⅞	BrnF pf	.40	6.8		22	6	5⅞	5⅞	
4⅞	2½	Buckhn			8	14	3⅛	3	3⅛	
6½	4½	Buckh pf	.50	9.8		4	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
21⅞	6½	Bushin			21	39	18	17¼	17½	-½
		C								
11⅞	2½	CMI Cp			81	218	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	
2	⅞	CMX Cp				5	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
12½	7⅝	CSS n			26	44	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
21¼	13½	Cablv n				156	19⅞	19⅜	19⅞	+⅛
16⅞	9	CaesNJ			14	86	12	11⅞	11⅞	-⅛
17⅞	5⅛	CagleA			12	276	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+⅛
14⅞	7⅝	Calprop	.86t	8.6	10	35	10⅛	10	10	
18½	12½	Camco	.44	2.6	11	10	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
19⅞	13⅛	CMarc g	.28	1.5		8	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+⅛
21⅞	11½	CdnOc g	.44			1	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
35⅝	30⅛	CWneA n				134	37⅝	35⅝	37⅝	+1⅝
51¼	19⅝	CWineB			9	95	38⅞	37⅝	37⅞	+⅛
10	5⅞	Cardis			7	170	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛
24⅞	13	CareB			21	33	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	-⅛
24½	13⅛	CareA	.10	.4	21	4	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+⅛
7⅞	5½	CareE B			21	13	6⅝	6	6⅛	+⅛
8¼	4	CareE A	.02e	.4	10	28	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	-⅛
60	44	CaroP pf	5.00	9.0		1270z	55½	55	55½	
8⅞	2	Casblan			14	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	
19½	14⅞	CasltA	.80b	5.1	42	4	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+⅛
31¾	25¼	CasFd	2.20	7.7		61	29⅝	28⅝	28⅞	
4½	⅝	Castind				30	⅝	⅝	⅝	
10½	5¼	Centenl				3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
5⅛	4⅝	CFCda n				227	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
14	10⅝	CentSe	1.70e	13.1		9	13	12⅞	13	
15⅝	4⅛	Centrst	.75e	6.1		45	12½	12⅛	12½	-⅛
30¼	14⅝	CtryBu			13	7	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	-⅛
9	6	Cetec	.20	3.1		389	6½	6⅛	6½	+⅛
13	8¾	ChDev n			24	497	11⅜	10⅞	11⅜	+1⅛
12½	8¼	ChDvA n			24	384	11⅝	11	11⅝	+⅝
4⅝	1½	ChmpH				543	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	-⅛
39⅞	13⅛	ChmpP	.72	2.1	15	32	34⅛	34	34	
25⅞	16⅞	ChtMdA	.20	.9	17	261	23	22¼	23	
25⅞	18	ChtMdB	.20	.9	17	1	22½	22½	22½	+½
27⅞	18	ChtRv	1.20a	5.2	16	3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+⅛
9⅞	6	ChfDv g				5	7½	7½	7½	+⅛
59½	23¾	Citadel				90	54⅝	54⅜	54½	+⅛
24⅛	12⅝	CitFst s	.40	2.8	13	113	22⅛	21⅜	21⅜	-⅛
20	18⅝	Clabr pf	3.31	16.8		428	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+⅛
⅞	¼	Clabr wt				140	½		½	+⅛
50⅞	37½	Clarmt	2.14e	4.5		2	47½	47½	47½	+⅛
53⅜	31	Clarost	.95e	1.9	11	1	50⅜	49⅞	50⅛	+⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Cognitr				15	3⅛	3	3	-⅛
12⅞	5½	Cohu	.20	3.1	15	27	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8	3⅛	ColF wt s				97	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
32½	11⅛	Comfd s	.40	1.3	10	87	32	31½	31⅞	+½
10⅝	7½	Cominc				175	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
17⅞	7⅛	Comtrn n				139	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
11⅛	5⅛	CmpCn				191	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	
15½	4⅞	CmFct s			22	75	13½	13⅛	13⅛	-⅛
13⅞	5⅛	Cmptr s			28	72	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
22⅞	15⅝	Cnchm	.40	2.0	11	11	20⅛	20½	20½	-½
19⅛	11½	Connly			11	22	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	-⅛
22⅜	8¼	ConrCp				1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
9⅞	3⅞	Conqst			43	145	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
5⅛	⅝	Cons wt				76	⅝	⅝	⅝	
½	⅛	Cons wtP				70	⅛	⅛	⅛	+⅛
4⅝	4½	Cons un				199	4½	4⅛	4½	-⅛
3¾	1½	CnsEP n				7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	-⅛
5⅝	1½	ConsOG				7	1⅝	1½	1½	-⅛
15⅝	13⅛	Constn n				116	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	-⅛
16½	12⅝	vlContA				33	14½	14⅛	14½	
31⅞	17⅝	ContMH			12	8	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	
13⅝	3	Convst	.55t			45	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
19⅞	16	Copley	1.31e	7.6	15	70	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+⅛
6½	2⅝	CosmCr			36	305	5	4⅞	5	
17⅞	9½	CotrMt	1.52e	9.3		150	16½	16⅛	16½	+⅛
16⅞	9½	CrstFo	.15e	1.1	11	15	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+⅛
46	31½	Cross	1.60	3.5	20	116	46	45⅞	46	+⅛
41	32⅞	CrowlM	1.00	2.7	14	1	36½	36½	36½	+⅛
24⅝	15½	Cubic	.37	2.5	9	53	16	15⅛	15⅞	+⅛
35⅝	23⅝	Curtice	.96	3.0	15	46	32⅛	32	32	+⅛
1	⅜	CustEn				201	⅞	⅝	⅞	
		D								
2⅝	1½	DWG	.08t	3.6		367	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
14	1½	DamEA	.22t			57	2⅛	2	2	-⅛
13½	1⅛	DamEB	.29t			165	2⅝	1⅞	1⅞	-⅛
4⅞	½	Damson				50	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
26⅞	3¼	Dams pf	.75t			4	6⅞	6½	6½	-⅜
18	11⅜	DataPd	.16	1.2		866	14	13⅜	13½	-⅜
17⅞	5⅝	Datarm			5	49	9⅝	8⅞	9⅛	
19¼	10½	DeLau n				140	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+⅛
8	2	DeRose				3	3	3	3	
5⅝	3⅛	Decorat				1	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
34⅜	24½	DelLb s	.40	1.3	13	17	31½	31½	31½	-⅛
19⅞	14⅞	DelVal	1.74	8.8	11	17	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+⅛
2⅜	¼	Delmed				3222	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
5½	3⅝	Dsgnim	.23t	5.9		5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
15⅝	7½	Desgnl			10	29	10⅝	10	10⅛	
15⅞	10⅝	DevlCp			16	170	13	12⅝	12⅞	
10¼	4½	DevnRs	.40	10.2	26	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	-⅛
7⅝	6⅛	Diag A			44	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
9⅝	5½	Diag B			34	25	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	-⅛
6⅝	5⅝	DckMA g				35	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+⅛
1⅜	⅜	Diglcon				6	⅝	⅝	⅝	-⅛
45⅝	30⅝	Dillrd s	.12	.3	16	624	37⅞	36⅞	37⅝	+⅝
4⅞	2⅞	Diodes				13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
6⅝	3⅝	DirAcn			27	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
2⅞	⅝	DomeP				3497	1	⅞	⅞	
½		DmeP wt				20	⅛	⅛	⅛	
24½	13	Domtr s	1.00			71	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	-⅛
1⅞	⅝	Driller				11	1	1	1	
11⅛	6¼	DrivHar				5	7½	7⅜	7⅜	-⅛
35½	16	Ducom	.20	1.1		22	18⅝	18	18	
22½	17¼	Duplex	.52	2.5	12	45	21	20⅞	21	+¼
21¼	12	DurTst	.40b	2.2	22	10	18⅝	18	18	
		E								
12¼	7⅛	EAC	.40	3.6	100	11	11⅛	11	11	
20½	13⅞	EECO	.36	1.9	21	72	18⅝	18½	18⅝	-⅛
12	5⅝	ESI	.37t	5.9	10	21	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+⅛
4⅛	2	EagtCl				34	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+⅛
24⅝	15	EstnCo	1.00	5.1	10	9	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
35⅞	27¼	Estap	4.17e	14.4	9	1	29	29	29	
21⅛	11⅞	EchoB g	.12			1476	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	-⅛
40⅛	18⅞	ElcAm	1.40	4.4	10	9	32½	32	32	-½
9⅝	5	ElecSd				77	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
6⅝	2	Elsinor				80	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
10⅝	6⅛	Elswth n				25	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	-⅛
18⅛	10½	EmMed	.03e	.2		5	15⅛	15	15½	+⅛
10⅝	5⅛	EmCar			5	85	10⅝	10	10⅛	-⅛
7⅝	5⅛	Endvco	.69t	10.0	8	19	7	6⅞	6⅞	
½		EgyDv wt				3				
16⅝	4⅞	EnDvl	1.00	16.3		12	6⅛	6	6⅛	-⅛
10¼	1¼	EngOil			6	29	3⅝	3½	3½	+⅛
1⅛	⅜	EnrSrv				1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+⅛
18⅛	6⅝	ESD			18	5	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+⅛
9⅝	9⅛	Esby n				130	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
19	5⅝	Esoind s			16	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
30	15½	Espey	.40	2.3	9	4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	-⅛
2⅞	⅜	Esprit				4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
31½	8½	EtzLav	.11e	1.2	8	3	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
13⅜	8	EvrJ B	.10	.8	16	2	12½	12⅜	12½	+⅛
13	7⅜	EvrJ A	.20	1.7	15	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
16⅛	6⅞	Excel	.40b	2.6	14	49	15½	15⅛	15½	+⅛
		F								
12⅝	7⅞	FPA			36	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
34⅞	18⅝	Fabind	.50	1.7	11	70	29⅞	29½	29⅝	
19⅞	7⅝	FairFn s			15	58	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	-⅛
24⅞	15	Farly pf	2.67t	11.5		4	23⅛	22	23⅛	
7¼	4⅝	Fidata			2	33	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
12⅛	6⅝	FtAust n	.25e	3.1		113	8	7⅞	8	+⅛
11⅝	8	FAusP n	.07e	.8		727	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
6	4¼	FtCtrl n			34	23	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
3	1⅛	FtCtr wt				21	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
14	9¼	FWymB	.40	4.0	14	11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	-⅛
17⅝	9⅝	Fstcrp	.30	2.0	8	10	15⅛	15⅛	15¼	-⅛
8	3⅝	vlFlanlg				4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
62⅝	30½	FloRck	.90	1.7	10	5	51¾	51⅝	51⅝	-⅛
30⅞	21	Fluke	1.14t	5.1	15	50	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
20¾	11⅜	Foodrm			10	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
7⅜	5	FthillG				837	7	6⅝	6⅝	-⅛
141½	97½	FordCn	d2.00e			310z	109	108	108	-½
20½	10½	ForstL s			37	600	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+⅛
24	13⅞	FresE s			19	50	21	21	21	
11	7⅛	Friedm	.26b	3.7	10	15	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛
11	5	FriesE s			13	26	6⅞	6½	6½	-⅛
41⅛	20⅝	Frischs	.22b	.6	52	9	38	37⅞	38	
15⅝	6½	FurVit s	.20	1.8		88	11	10⅞	11	
		G								
2⅝	1⅝	GTI				15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
16½	10½	GalaxC			31	7	12⅝	12	12	
2	½	GalxyO				95	⅝	½	½	+⅛
30½	22⅛	Garan	.60	2.2	31	12	27½	27⅜	27⅜	-⅛
12½	3⅛	GatLit				27	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
16½	11½	Gelms			46	20	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	-⅛
3⅜	⅞	Gemco				38	1⅛	1	1⅛	
3	2	GnEmp				5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅞	12½	GnMicr	.10b	.7	14	18	15	14⅝	15	+⅜
4⅞	4	Genisco			16	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16⅝	9⅝	GenvDr	.20	1.3	21	9	15⅝	15	15⅛	+⅛
14⅞	10⅝	GeoRes			7	4	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	-⅛
5⅝	2⅜	GeoR wt				60	3⅛	3	3⅛	
12⅞	10	GeoRs pf	1.00	9.3		8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
33⅝	19⅝	GiantF	.40	1.9	17	97	22⅞	20⅞	21	+⅛
12	9⅛	GntYl g	.25e	1.7		139	15	14⅞	14⅞	+⅛
27⅞	22½	GlatftS	.50	2.1	15	12	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+⅛
37⅝	21	Glenmr	1.00b	2.9	24	36	34⅝	34½	34⅝	+⅛
9⅜	2⅝	GlobNR			146	533	4⅞	4	4⅛	+⅛
1	¼	GldFld				140	½	½	½	
24⅛	18½	GorRup	.80	4.1	15	18	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	-⅛
12⅛	6⅝	Graham				17	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
7½	1⅞	GrahMc	.40t			83	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
22⅝	15⅛	GrndAu	.20t	1.0	38	41	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+⅛
5⅝	4⅝	Grng n g				3	5	5	5	-⅛
10⅝	7	Grant			32	8	7	7	7	
17⅞	8⅞	GrTech			19	43	14½	14	14	-⅛
44½	30¼	GrtLkC	.52	1.5	22	1211	34⅞	33⅞	34⅝	+⅝
33	15⅝	Greenm			18	94	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	-⅛
18⅛	9⅝	Greiner	.98t	5.6	15	38	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	
14⅞	9⅝	GrdCh	.50b	3.5	13	7	14⅛	14	14⅛	+⅛
10	9⅝	GuldM n				30	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
12⅞	8⅞	GlfCda n	.52			1423	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅛
3⅞	3	GlfCd pf				4	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+⅛
16⅞	10⅝	Gull	.05e	.5	13	359	11⅝	11	11	+⅛
		H								
56	7⅝	HAL				5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
12½	9⅝	HMG	.60	6.2	75	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
19½	9⅛	HUBC s	.40	2.1	17	6	19	18⅝	19	
6⅝	3⅝	Halifax	.05e	1.1	12	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
5⅛	1⅞	Halmi			23	472	4⅛	3⅞	4	
17⅞	6⅝	Hampti			8	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
34	21⅞	Hndym	.20e	.7	9	6	30½	30½	30½	
13⅝	9⅝	Harley n				185	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
10⅛	10	HarlsT n				90	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
3½	1⅛	Harvey				7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
30⅞	13⅞	Hasbr s			16	524	29⅛	28	28⅝	-⅞
63¼	32½	Hasbr pf	2.80	2.3		16	61½	60¼	60¼	-⅞
47⅝	28½	Hasting	.40	1.2	15	9	32⅝	32½	32⅝	+⅛
12⅝	7⅛	Hlth n				11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	-⅛
9⅛	7⅛	HltMn n			19	38	8½	8⅛	8½	+¼
19⅞	12⅛	HlthCr s	1.56	8.8	11	16	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	-⅛
12⅝	9⅝	HlthCh				67	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	-⅛
17⅞	11⅛	HelthM	.68	4.0	14	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
22	19⅛	Hltvst n				130	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	+⅛
38⅞	11⅞	Helco	.10	.3	15	33	32⅞	32⅛	32⅞	
11½	7½	HeinWr	.25e	2.5	12	29	10	9⅞	10	
3⅝	1⅞	Heldor				26	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
⅞	⅛	HelmR				44	½	⅛	½	+⅛
12⅞	2⅝	HerltEn			10	113	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	-⅛
5⅝	3⅝	HerstO				23	4	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
5⅝	1⅛	Hindrl				23	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
17⅝	11⅛	Hlstran	.20	1.6	13	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
4⅞	1⅞	Hofman			48	41	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+⅛
21⅞	8⅝	HollyC n			8	11	19	18⅝	18⅝	
31⅛	15⅞	HmeG n			27	719	23⅜	22⅞	23	-⅛
25⅞	20⅞	Hmlns pf	2.95	12.0		46	24½	24⅛	24½	+⅛
108	38	HmeSh n				330	99½	98	99⅛	+⅛
35	18⅞	Hormel	.56	1.8	16	15	30⅞	30⅜	30⅞	-⅛
16⅞	6	HmHar				1383	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	-⅛
6⅞	¼	HmH wt				126	4⅞	4½	4½	-⅛
22⅞	17	HotlPty	2.00a	9.6	18	67	21⅛	20⅝	20⅞	-⅛
9⅝	4⅝	HotlP wt				1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
5⅛	2⅝	HouOT	.89e	28.5		331	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
21⅜	5⅝	HovnE s			15	38	19⅛	19	19	-⅛
25⅞	8⅝	Howlin	.25e	1.5	8	43	16⅝	15⅛	16⅝	+1⅝
34½	20	HubelA	.84	2.8	15	9	30	29⅞	29⅞	-⅛
36¼	20⅛	HubelB	.84	2.8	15	278	30½	29⅝	29⅞	-⅛
20⅛	10⅛	HudsFd n	.03e	.2	19	252	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	
8	4⅞	Husky g	.30			212	6	5⅞	5⅞	-⅛
		I								
7⅛	3⅝	ICEE n				11	5⅛	5	5	-⅛
32⅝	14⅝	ICH s			9	512	30⅛	29⅜	30	+⅝
2⅝	1⅛	ICO			56	42	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	IPM			14	24	3	2⅜	2⅞	-⅛
11⅛	7	IRE n			11	48	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+⅛
14⅛	6⅝	IRT Cp s				45	6⅝	6½	6½	-⅛
11⅝	4⅛	ISS	.12	1.7	350	28	7	7	7	+⅛
5⅞	3⅝	ImpGs	.10e	2.0	15	12	5	5	5	+⅛
39⅝	25⅛	ImpOil g	1.60a		7	1277	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝	+⅛
12½	2⅝	Infight				78	3⅝	3	3	
16⅝	8⅝	Instron s	.12	1.8	16	58	12	11⅝	11⅝	-⅛
2⅞	1⅛	InstSy			22	168	2	1⅞	2	
3⅝	2⅝	InsSy pf				2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
13	10¼	IntCly g	.40		8	14	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+⅛
21⅝	10	Intmk s	.10	.7		55	14⅝	14½	14⅝	-⅛
10⅝	3	IntBknt			15	659	7⅝	7	7⅛	-⅛
4⅛	1⅝	IntBk wt				103	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	-⅛
9⅛	5½	IntHyd			338	16	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
14⅝	9⅛	IIP	.96e	7.8	102	584	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	
6⅝	3⅞	IntPwr				6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	-⅛
5⅛	2⅝	IntProt			8	6	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+⅛
7⅝	1½	IntThr				554	2⅛	2	2⅛	-⅛
7⅜	1½	InThr pf				5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
7	4	Intwst				24	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
23½	15⅝	Ionics			24	32	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	-⅛
44⅝	19⅝	IroqBrd			62	12	26½	26	26	-⅝
		J								
15⅛	11	Jaclyn	.50b	3.5	15	10	14½	14¼	14¼	-⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Jacobs			22	9	8⅛	8	8	-⅛
4⅝	2⅜	JetAm			7	1666	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
1⅛	⅛	JetA wt				47	⅛	⅛	⅛	-⅛
10	5⅛	Jetron	.77t	9.6	12	7	8	7⅞	8	+⅛
16½	11⅞	Jwlmst n				43	12⅞	12½	12⅝	-⅛
4	1⅞	JohnPd				34	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅞	3½	JohnAm	.22t		20	18	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
19⅞	7⅛	Johnind			6	11	16⅛	16	16	-⅛
7⅞	2½	JumpJk			15	9	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	-⅛
		K								
49¼	31¼	KnGs pf	4.50	9.4		30z	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	-½
5⅞	3	KapokC				12	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
18⅝	4⅝	Kappa			14	29	7⅛	6⅞	7	
27⅞	9½	KayCp s	.24	1.0	11	76	23⅝	23	23	-⅝
22¼	8⅝	KayJw s	.40	2.2	11	8	18⅝	18½	18½	-⅛
19⅛	10	KearNt	.40	3.1		10	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	-⅛
12½	8	KlyOG n	.80a	7.4		16	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
23⅛	14⅛	Ketchm	.65t	2.9	75	349	22⅞	21⅞	22½	+¼
9½	2⅝	KeyCoB	.25t	5.6	7	11	4⅝	4½	4½	
6⅝	2¼	KeyCa				1033	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	+⅝
1⅝	¼	KeyC wtA				119	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
1⅞	⅞	KeyC wtB				378	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+⅛
5⅛	1½	Kidde wt				75	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5	2⅝	Kinark				40	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
3¼	1⅞	Kirby				737	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
2⅝	1⅝	KleerV	.03e	1.7	10	108	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
20⅝	10⅝	Knoll			11	24	11½	11⅛	11½	
29⅞	25⅛	KogerC	2.40	8.8	389	123	27⅞	27⅜	27⅝	+⅛
		L								
4	1⅝	LSB				46	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
2⅞	1⅝	LaBarg				1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
22½	13⅝	LdmkSv			6	43	13	12⅝	12⅞	-⅛
22	13⅝	LndBnc	.44	2.2	11	60	20¼	20	20	+⅛
25⅝	16⅛	Lndmk	.40	2.1	16	9	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	-⅛
18½	8½	Laser			17	91	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛	+⅝
8⅛	3⅛	LazKap				8	8	8		
23⅞	8⅛	LearPP	3.00	35.3		90	8⅝	8⅛	8½	-⅛
38⅛	5⅛	LeePh			14	5	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛	-⅛
40¼	27⅝	Lehigh	.50	1.4	11	15	35½	35¼	35¼	+⅛
8⅛	4⅝	LeisurT			12	151	5⅝	5	5⅝	
54⅞	24½	LbtFin	.58	1.0	18	64	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	+⅛
2⅛	1⅝	LifeRst				102	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅝	3⅛	Lilly un				728	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅝	3⅛	LinPr n				17	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
14⅞	13⅛	LncNC n	.81e	5.9		13	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
1⅞	1⅛	LncNC wt				10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅝	4⅝	Lionel			4	1413	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+⅛
3⅝	1	Lionl wtA				46	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
3⅝	1¼	Lionl wtB				36	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
4⅝	3	Litfld				15	3⅝	3⅝	3½	
2⅜	1⅛	Lodge				1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
25⅝	22⅛	LorTel n			26	2393	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	+⅝
27⅞	14	Lumex	.08	.3	27	55	26⅜	26	26	-⅜
15⅛	9⅝	Luria			12	15	11⅝	11½	11½	
18	13⅛	Lydal			13	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
16⅝	8½	LynCSy	.20	1.5	14	13	14	13⅝	13⅝	-⅛
34⅝	8⅝	LynchC	.20	.8	55	49	26⅝	26¼	26¼	-1⅛
		M								
16⅝	12⅝	MCO Hd			101	8	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
1⅞	⅝	MCO Rs				42	¾	⅝	¾	+⅛
11¼	7⅞	MSA	.85e	7.9	358	155	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
3⅛	1⅝	MSA wt				5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
14⅝	7½	MSI Dt			36	11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	-⅛
3⅝	1⅞	MSR				38	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	-⅛
20	7⅝	MacGrg			128	71	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	-⅛
17⅝	10⅝	Mag Bk			8	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
32	16½	MePS	1.40	4.5	18	5	31⅛	31	31	
15⅛	7⅝	Malart g	.30e	3.0		11	10⅛	10	10⅛	-⅛
5⅝	2	Mand				9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
5⅝	2⅝	MrthOf				8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
26⅞	9	MrkIV s			18	187	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	
27⅞	13⅝	MartP s	.04r	.3	31	18	15⅛	15	15⅛	
6⅝	4⅛	Matec			18	21	5⅛	5	5	-⅛
14⅝	4⅛	MatRsh	.12	2.2		170	5⅝	5⅛	5½	+⅛
22⅝	13	MatSci			11	22	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
29⅞	15⅝	Matrix s			18	251	19	17⅝	17⅞	+⅛
19⅝	10⅛	MatW n				100	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	-⅛
14⅝	1½	MayEng	.10t			7	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
30⅝	18⅝	Mayflw	.80	3.7	28	144	21⅞	21½	21⅞	
6⅝	3⅝	McDow		4.0		39	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
11¼	3⅝	McFad			11	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	McRae A	.10e	2.2	12	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
5⅝	3	McRae B			13	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
99	72	MediaG	1.16	1.3	19	3	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	-¼

(Continued on next page)

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

ICI Acquires Glidden, 3d-Largest in U.S. Paint

By Terry Trucco
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Imperial Chemical Industries PLC, the British conglomerate, announced on Friday its purchase of Glidden Inc., the third-largest U.S. paint company, from Hanson Industries Inc. for $580 million in cash.

The move makes ICI the world's largest paint company and gives the conglomerate its first big stake in the high-volume U.S. paint market. The purchase also makes ICI the third-largest producer in the $9-billion U.S. coatings and resins industry.

Glidden's pretax profits totaled more than $60 million last year on sales of slightly more than $650 million. Profits have grown 19 percent and volume has grown 7 percent each year since 1982.

Glidden, based in Cleveland, Ohio, was a division of SCM Corp., which Hanson Industries acquired for $927.5 million in March. Hanson Industries is the U.S. arm of Hanson Trust PLC, the British-owned conglomerate.

ICI had approached SCM earlier about buying Glidden and began talks with Hanson after the takeover, according to Denys Henderson, ICI's chairman-elect.

He said that ICI had no immediate plans to change Glidden's management.

Analysts said the acquisition was a good move both for ICI and Hanson. In addition to giving ICI a niche in the lucrative U.S. market, the purchase allows it to expand its consumer and specialty businesses, which are less susceptible to cyclical dips than parts of the chemicals business.

The two companies also will benefit from sharing technology and marketing techniques, particularly in the decorative paints area, in which both companies are strong.

The purchase included the North American paint, coatings and resins divisions of Glidden as well as its MAACO adhesive business.

ICI also has an option to buy parts or all of Glidden's Latin American businesses during the next six months.

COMPANY NOTES

Algemene Bank Nederland NV of Amsterdam said it plans a 1-for-10 rights issue at a price to be fixed later. ABN shares fell Friday to close at 603 guilders ($259) on the Amsterdam Bourse from Thursday's close of 631 guilders.

CBS Inc. share prices rose on the New York Stock Exchange after rumors circulated Thursday that the company was about to become a takeover target. Wall Street sources said the stock surged because of heavy buying by Rothschild Inc., which was not related to any takeover bid. The rumors began circulating, however, shortly after the Rothschild purchase drove prices up, the sources said. CBS rose $2.50 to close at $145.50 on the New York Stock Exchange after Thursday's increase of $6.

Commerzbank AG of Frankfurt has applied to Japan's Finance Ministry to list its shares on the foreign-stock section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, the exchange said. Commerzbank plans no share issues, but would sell one million existing shares on the Tokyo market from Sept. 16 to 19, the exchange said. Yamaichi Securities Co. would be the listing agent.

Doubleday & Co. appears to be for sale, and financial data about its operations are being circulated, according to New York publishing and Wall Street sources. But Doubleday, which is privately owned, denied Thursday that it was for sale. The company also owns the New York Mets, but it was not clear if the baseball team would be included in any sale.

Peko-Wallsend Ltd. of Sydney has been targeted for industrial action by former iron ore workers demanding that the Australian government make Peko reverse their dismissals. Some 1,100 workers lost their jobs when Peko closed the Robe River Iron Associates joint venture on Monday, in defiance of a ruling from the Western Australian Industrial Commission.

Royal Trustco Ltd.'s planned transaction with Norbanken involving two British concerns has been approved by Britain's Department of Trade and Industry. Toronto-based Trustco will acquire the 28 percent of Arbuthnot Savory Milln Holdings Ltd. that it does not already hold from Norbanken and the Swedish concern will acquire 100 percent of Arbuthnot Latham Bank Ltd.

Toshiba Corp. of Japan and its U.S. subsidiary, Toshiba America Inc., have agreed to buy from Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co., a plant in Mitchell, South Dakota, that makes toner powders for plain paper copiers. No financial details were given.

SWISS: *Banks Ease Tradition of Secrecy Amid Rising Pressure Over Crime*

(Continued from first finance page)

RCA, but not many," says Andreas Hubschmid, secretary of the Bankers Association in Basel. "Until now, it is always said that it's been less than a handful."

"Banking secrecy is not absolute, and never has been absolute," Mr. Hubschmid said. The Bankers Association and the United States have assisted each other for many years in criminal matters, he said, "but the condition always was what is called here double liability," or alleged violations of both Swiss and U.S. law.

The 1982 memorandum had its genesis in the problem of insider trading, Swiss bankers say. Swiss banks previously had been forbidden to cooperate with investigations of insider trading because the practice did not technically violate Swiss law.

Although Mr. Hubschmid and other banking officials acknowledged that the 1982 agreement was reached under pressure from Washington, they point out that it is a "provisional" memorandum. It will be superseded, they said, when the Swiss parliament enacts a new law, possibly by next year, making insider trading illegal in Switzerland for the first time.

The question of illegality, the bankers say, is the crucial determining factor in any question of lifting banking secrecy.

The RCA case, the freeze on the Marcos assets and other cases reflect what bankers contend are a changing international financial climate and the new role of Swiss banks outside the country's borders.

Mr. Neef of Crédit Suisse noted that the Swiss "economy is strong and we are very much dependent on countries like the United States where we export a lot."

"Our financial center is very active," he noted, "and we are important dealers on the New York Stock Exchange."

The expansion of Swiss banks abroad has given other countries a powerful tool in pressuring Switzerland over bank secrecy. With foreign assets estimated at more than $140 billion, Switzerland has found that its banking circles are increasingly subject to outside influence.

"The statutory basis for banking secrecy hasn't really changed since 1934," said Mr. Schwarz of Swiss Bank Corp.

"What has changed is that today there are more cases where banking secrecy is being lifted," he said, "and that is a result, I think, first of all of increased international business, and certainly of international white collar crime."

Mr. Schwarz and others said that the same factors that facilitate white-collar crime — electronic transfers of funds and the globalization of banking and markets — make it easier for prosecutors to discover such cases and ask other governments for assistance.

"If you had asked for legal assistance 20 years ago in Switzerland, and the lifting of bank secrecy, you would have obtained it if it involved normal white collar crime," Mr. Schwarz said. "What is important is that Swiss bank secrecy was never intended to protect criminals."

The majority of Swiss voters appear to support the secrecy rules. A banking motion designed to dilute bank secrecy was rejected by a decisive margin in 1984, despite arguments by the Social Democrats and other leftist organizations that the funds attracted by the rules often were illegally obtained.

That view is overly simplistic, some bankers say. They point to the difficulties faced by financial institutions in a neutral country with a reputation of security and discretion.

"It touches on another question," Mr. Neef said, "that of flight capital, which is always under discussions here in Switzerland. But what can we do against that?

"We have concluded a gentleman's agreement among the banks to be careful in accepting foreign funds. But it's always difficult to find out," Mr. Neef said.

Mr. Neef noted that Mr. Marcos was honored a year before his downfall by Switzerland and in the United States "with every possible respect.

"And now, from one day to the next, he is persona non grata," he said, "and that always poses for us difficult questions.

"Criminality has always led to a lowering of banking secrecy," he added. "It's just that the number of criminal matters has increased, and this is true for insider trading, as well as money-laundering and flight capital."

Swiss bankers point to broad support throughout the banking community for the new law on insider trading as a sign of Switzerland's willingness to deal with international financial realities.

"Everybody considers insider dealing worth punishing here," said Mr. Hubschmid.

CHINA: *The Ripple Effect on Asia*

(Continued from first finance page)

substantial, but arguably China itself depends on the territory most. China's cumulative surplus in merchandise trade (an estimated $27 billion from 1950 to 1982) has provided much of its foreign exchange.

Furthermore, China already controls banks, companies and real estate in the territory. Should the Hong Kong economy really stumble, China would have to write off all that, plus the billions of dollars invested in special economic zones on the territory's border.

Much of China's scenario for its economic future, then, depends upon the Hong Kong economy. That in turn is tightly bound to the other Asian rim countries. For China to succeed, Hong Kong and its neighbors must remain stable and prosperous, while China itself changes.

But is that a realistic possibility? Changes in China will unavoidably affect its neighbors: The question is how. Hong Kong residents are already far more cautious than they were just two years ago. If in the early 1990s confidence slackens and economic problems develop there, the ripple effects will be substantial.

Trouble in Hong Kong would immediately affect China's balance of payments, the development of its coastal economic zones and foreign investment generally. Other Asian countries would lose an important market and place to invest.

Difficulties in Hong Kong could also increase tension in the Taiwan strait. China could conceivably become more adamant about reaching a settlement even as Taiwan, with the Hong Kong example to consider, resisted.

But the most dangerous domino is Asia's superpower, Japan. Its stake in the stability and prosperity of the Asian rim nations is already vital, and it is growing. Economic interests will require Japan to take an increasingly active political role in the region, alongside China.

By creating policies that delivered prosperity to Hong Kong and its neighbors in the 1990s, deft Chinese diplomacy could reverse the scenario outlined here.

But if the apparent failure of economic reform to live up to expectations generates a more nationalistic mood in Beijing, and a consequent inability to make the compromises and adjustments required for success in regional economics and politics, adverse effects on the whole Asian area would be substantial.

Arthur Waldron is an assistant professor of history and East Asian studies at Princeton University who writes frequently for international publications. He recently returned from China, Hong Kong and Japan.

U.K. Steel Output Falls 15%

Agence France-Presse

LONDON — Steel production in Britain averaged 219,600 metric tons per week in July, 15.6 percent less than a year earlier, statistics released by the industry showed Friday.

Euro-commercial Paper

Aug. 15

15-45 days

Issuer	Mat	Amt	Bid	Ask
comalco	2/9	20	6.40	6.35
alcoa	3/9	24	6.34	6.29
occidental	4/9	50	6.45	6.40
credit national	4/9	60	6.08	6.03
asab	9/9	5	6.27	6.22
asel	9/9	29	6.25	6.20
boliden	10/9	13	6.27	6.22
sweden	10/9	200	6.08	6.03
car finance	11/9	10	6.27	6.22
credit national	11/9	75	6.08	6.03
mcorp	12/9	50	6.50	6.45
texas eastern	12/9	30	6.27	6.22
republic of portugal	15/9	60	6.24	6.19
royal insurance	15/9	30	6.16	6.11
secv	15/9	45	6.11	6.06
abs	15/9	10	6.11	6.06
alcoa	17/9	40	6.28	6.23
sandvik ab	17/9	5	6.21	6.16
pilkington	17/9	15	6.21	6.16
credit national	18/9	100	6.14	6.09
asel	18/9	29	6.19	6.14
sweden	18/9	100	6.01	5.96
peugeot	19/9	70	6.24	6.19
thyssen	19/9	58	6.19	6.14
crg	22/9	40	6.32	6.27
nokia	22/9	20	6.21	6.16
edf	22/9	70	6.01	5.96
grand met	22/9	25	6.16	6.11
car finance	22/9	15	6.21	6.16
thyssen	22/9	25	6.19	6.14
cra	22/9	25	6.26	6.21
cra	23/9	25	6.26	6.21
secv	23/9	31	6.11	6.06
wmc finance	24/9	40	6.24	6.19
new zealand	24/9	50	6.08	6.03
citizens and southern	25/9	40	6.26	6.21
statoil	26/9	200	6.01	5.96
abs	26/9	10	6.11	6.06
alcoa	26/9	25	6.28	6.23
alfa laval	29/9	10	6.21	6.16

46-75 days

Issuer	Mat	Amt	Bid	Ask
cra	30/9	25	6.26	6.21
edf	30/9	100	6.01	5.96
asab	1/10	11	6.21	6.16
alcoa	8/10	29	6.28	6.23
republic of portugal	8/10	50	6.24	6.19
royal insurance	10/10	35	6.16	6.11
grand met	16/10	30	6.16	6.11
abs	16/10	10	6.11	6.06
skf	17/10	10	6.21	6.16
cra	20/10	25	6.32	6.27
pilkington	20/10	15	6.21	6.16
sweden	21/10	100	6.01	5.96
blue circle	21/10	30	6.21	6.16
alcoa	23/10	36	6.28	6.23
kkd	23/10	45	6.19	6.14
n. zealand forest pdts	24/10	20	6.27	6.22
car finance	28/10	20	6.21	6.16
credit national	28/10	90	6.14	6.09
peugeot	29/10	50	6.24	6.19

76-105 days

Issuer	Mat	Amt	Bid	Ask
car finance	30/10	10	6.21	6.16
abs	30/10	10	6.11	6.06
royal insurance	31/10	25	6.16	6.11
fletcher challenge	31/10	20	6.26	6.21
blue circle	6/11	50	6.21	6.16
alfa laval	7/11	15	6.21	6.16
new zealand	7/11	100	6.08	6.03
cwb	12/11	50	6.11	6.06
united biscuits	12/11	10	6.21	6.16
edf	12/11	60	6.01	5.96
abs	17/11	10	6.11	6.06
alcoa	19/11	44	6.28	6.23
fletcher challenge	19/11	50	6.26	6.21
royal insurance	19/11	35	6.16	6.11
boliden	21/11	5	6.21	6.16
kkd	21/11	45	6.19	6.14
credit national	28/11	85	6.14	6.09
grand met	28/11	25	6.16	6.11
car finance	28/11	10	6.27	6.22
abs	28/11	20	6.11	6.06

106-135 days

Issuer	Mat	Amt	Bid	Ask
car finance	11/12	10	6.21	6.16
abs	16/12	10	6.11	6.06
blue circle	18/12	50	6.21	6.16
texas eastern	19/12	75	6.21	6.16

136-165 days

Issuer	Mat	Amt	Bid	Ask
grand met	23/1/87	30	6.16	6.11

166-183 days

Issuer	Mat	Amt	Bid	Ask
sweden	6/2/87	50	6.01	5.96
texas eastern	13/2/87	25	6.21	6.16
car finance	17/2/87	15	6.21	6.16

Source: Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd. London

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 14 August 1986

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.
The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.

Fund	Price
AL MAL MANAGEMENT	
-(w) Al-Mal Trust, S.A.	$ 237.95
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.	
-(d) Baerbond	SF 900.10
-(d) Conbar	SF 1439.00
-(d) Equibaer America	$ 1289.00
-(d) Equibaer Europe	SF 1551.00
-(d) Equibaer Pacific	SF 1394.00
-(d) Grobar	SF 1104.00
-(d) Stockbar	SF 1801.00
BAII MULTICURRENCY	
-(r) Multicurrency US$	$ 1,101.0
-(r) Multicurrency Ecu	ECU 1,075.26
-(r) Multicurrency Yen	YEN 202,309.00
BNP INTERFUNDS	
-(w) Interbond Fund	$ 165.26
-(w) Intercurrency US$	$ 10.56*
-(w) Intercurrency DM	DM 30.44*
-(w) Intercurrency Sterling	£ 10.10*
-(w) Interequity Pacific Offer	$ 16.35
-(w) Interequity N. Amer. Offer	$ 10.87
BANQUE INDOSUEZ	
-(d) Asian Growth Fund	$ 18.23
-(w) Diverbond	SF 87.65
-(w) FIF-America	$ 19.48
-(w) FIF-Europe	$ 24.39
-(w) FIF-International	$ 15.56
-(w) FIF-Pacific	$ 29.61
-(w) Indosuez Multibonds A	$ 132.43
-(w) Indosuez Multibonds B	$ 231.47
-(d) Indosuez USD (M.M.F)	$ 1089.94
-(w) IPNA-3	$
BRITANNIA, POB 271, St. Helier, Jersey	
-(w) Brit.Dollar Income	$ 0.912
-(w) Brit.$ Manag.Curr	$ 12.38*
-(d) Brit. Intl.$ Manag.Portf	$ 1.513
-(d) Brit. Intl.£ Manag.Portf	£ 1.531
-(w) Brit. Am. Inc. & Fd Ltd	$ 1.234*
-(w) Brit.Gold Fund	$ 0.685
-(w) Brit.Manag.Currency	£ 17.06
-(d) Brit. Japan Dir Perf. Fd.	$ 2.583
-(w) Brit.Jersey Gilt Fund	£ 0.223
-(d) Brit. Okasan Glob.$	$ 11.83
-(d) Brit. World Leis. Fund	$ 1.508
-(d) Brit. World Techn. Fund	$ 0.906
BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL FUND	
-(d) $ Money Market	$ 10.50
-(d) Non-$ Money Market	DM 21.31
-(w) $ Bond	$ 11.14
-(w) Non-$ Bond	DM 27.47
-(w) Global Equity	$ 12.63
-(w) Global Bond	$ 10.27
-(w) Global Bond & Equity	$ 10.30
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL	
-(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$ 59.25
-(w) Capital Italia SA	$ 31.97
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (Lux.) POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 477.95.71	
(d) Citinvest Ecu	ECU 1099.93
(d) Citinvest Liquidity	$ 1062.41
(d) Citinvest Manag. Growth	$ 1033.62
CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)	
-(d) Actions Suisses	SF 486.25
-(dfs15u) Bond Valor Swf	SF 108.65
-(d) Bond Valor D-mark	DM 113.79
-(d) Bond Valor US-DOLLAR	$ 128.03
-(d) Bond Valor £ Sterling	£ 108.08
-(d) Bond Valor Yen	Yen 11,042.00
-(d) Convert Valor Swf	SF 140.20
-(d) Convert Valor US-DOLLR	$ 152.55
-(d) Canasec	SF 573.00
-(d) CS Fonds-Bonds	SF 78.50
-(d) CS Fonds-Int'l	SF 122.75
-(d) CS Gold Valor	$ 099.67
-(d) CS Money Market Fund	$ 1159.26
-(d) CS Money Market Fund	DM 1093.21
-(d) CS Money Market Fund	£ 1125.53
-(d) CS Money Market Fd Yen	Y103831.00
-(d) Energie-Valor	SF 143.00
-(fs15ud) Ussec	SF 768.00
-(d) Europa-Valor	SF 189.75
-(d) Pacific -Valor	SF 194.25
DREXEL BURHAM LAMBERT INC Winchester House, 77 London Wall LONDON EC2 (01 9209797)	
-(w) Finsbury Grou Ltd.	$ 145.66
-(m) Winchester Diversified	$ 23.04*
-(m) Winchester Financial Ltd.	$ 8.49
-(m) Winchester Frontier	$ 146.11
-(w) Winchester Holdings	FF 114.88
	$ 12.99
-(m) Winchester Recovery Ltd.	$ 107.68
-(w) Worldwide Securities	$ 66.32
-(w) Worldwide Special	$ 2427.50
DIT INVESTMENT FFM	
-+(d) Concentra	DM 38.84
-+(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 81.97
EBC TRUST CO.(JERSEY) LTD. 1-3 Sele St.,St. Helier; 0534-36331	
TRADED CURRENCY FUND.	
@(d)Inc.: Bid $ 13.25 Offer	$13.668*
@(d)Ca.: Bid $ 15.72 Offer	$ 16.212
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND	
-(d) Short Term 'A' (Accum)	$ 1.5355
-(d) Short Term 'A' (Distr)	$ .9995*
-(d) Short Term 'B' (Accum)	$ 1.4944
-(d) Short Term 'B' (Distr)	$ 1.0741*
-(w) Long Term	$ 29.17
F&C MGMT. LTD. INV. ADVISERS 1, Laurence Pountry Hill, EC4. 01-623-4680	
-(w) F&C Atlantic	$ 16.11
-(w) F&C European	$ 27.16
-(w) F&C Oriental	$ 49.21
FIDELITY POB 670, Hamilton Bermuda	
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.II Com.	$ 57.46
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.II Cum.Pref.	$ 102.26
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.III Com.	$ 18.91
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.III Cum Pref.	$ 102.45
-(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$ 98.23
-(d) Fidelity Australia Fund	$ 12.36
-(d) Fidelity Discovery Fund	$ 12.17
-(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs.Tr.	$ 134.44
-(d) Fidelity Far East Fund	$ 43.95
-(d) Fidelity Int'l. Fund S/S	$ 11.70
-(d) Fidelity Orient Fund	$ 62.03
-(d) Fidelity Frontier Fund	$ 17.43
-(d) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$ 236.12
-(d) Fidelity Spcl. Growth Fd.	$ 24.11
-(d) Fidelity World Fund	$ 54.39
FORBES PO 8887 GRAND CAYMAN London Agent 01-839-3013	
-(w) Dollar Income	$ 7.40
-(w) Forbes High Inc. Gilt Fd.	£ 94.20*
-(w) Gold Income	$ 9.40
-(w) Gold Appreciation	$ 5.57
-(m) Strategic Trading	$ 1.27
GEFINOR FUNDS.	
-(w) East Investment Fund	$ 680.45
-(w) Scottish World Fund	£ 179.72
-(w) State St. American	$ 196.85
London:01-4914230, Geneva:41-22355530	
GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT CORP. PB 119, St Peter Port, Guernsey, 0481-28715	
-(w) FuturGAM S.A.	$ 142.83
-(w) GAM Arbitrage Inc.	$ 177.64
-(w) GAMerica Inc.	$ 199.28
-(w) GAM Australia Inc.	$ 117.19
-(w) GAM Boston Inc.	$ 137.38
-(w) GAM Ermitage	$ 20.80
-(w) GAM Ermitage Int. Inc.	$ 10.46
-(w) GAM Franc-val	SF 145.17
-(w) GAM France Inc	Fr 988.68
-(w) GAM Global Fund	$ 101.96
-(w) GAM Hong Kong Inc.	$ 108.11
-(w) GAM International Inc.	$ 192.45
-(w) GAM Japan Inc.	$ 242.87
-(w) GAM North America Inc.	$ 143.42
-(w) GAM N.Am. Unit Trust Inc.	123.60* p
-(w) GAM N.Am. Unit Trust Accum.	128.20 p
-(w) GAM Pacific Inc.	$ 248.06
-(w) GAM Pens. & Char. Worldw.	153.50 p
-(w) GAM Pens. & Char. U.K. Fd.	125.20 p
-(w) GAMrinl	$ 119.30
-(w) GAM Singapore/Malay Inc.	$ 90.89
-(w) GAM Sterl & Intl Unit Trust	212.75
-(w) GAM Tyche S.A. Class A	$ 146.76
-(w) GAMtrends Inc.	$ 115.10
-(w) GAM U.S. Inc.	$ 099.99
-(w) GAMut Inc.	$ 100.00
-(w) GAM Worldwide Inc.	$ 265.89
-(w) GSAM Composite Inc.	$ 130.83
-(w) GSAM Int. Inc. U.S Ord.	$ 121.38*
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc. U.S Spe.	$ 112.37*
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	SF 184.90*
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	Yen 10,758*
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	DM 104.77*
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	£ 110.95*
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	Fr 1,007.35
G.T. MANAGEMENT (UK) Ltd.	
-(d) G.T. Berry Japan Fund	$ 21.29
-(r) G.T. Applied Science	$ 14.65
-(d) G.T. Asean H.K. Gwth.Fd.	$ 15.56
-(d) G.T. Asia Fund	$ 7.56
-(d) G.T. Australia Fund	$ 23.30
-(d) G.T. Europe Fund	$ 22.35
-(w) G.T. Euro. Small Cos. Fund	$ 23.86
-(r) G.T. Dollar Fund	$ 18.87
-(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$ 15.42
-(d) G.T. Global Technology Fd.	$ 14.54
-(d) G.T. Honshu Pathfinder	$ 57.83
-(d) G.T. Investment Fund	$ 31.86
-(w) G.T. Japan Sml Co.Fd.	$ 80.98
-(r) G.T. Technology Fund	$ 24.70
-(d) G.T. South China Fund	$ 16.69
HILL SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INTL. S.A. Jersey, P.O. Box 63, Tel 0534 76029; Berne, P.O. Box 2622, Tel 4131 224051	
-(d) Crossbow (Far East)	SF 12.04
-(d) CSF (Balanced)	SF 27.61
-(d) European Equity Fund	DM 15.70
-(d) Intnl. Bond Fund	$ 11.61*
-(d) Int. Currency U.S.	$ 28.17
-(d) ITF Fd (Technology)	$ 17.40
-(d) O'Seas Fd (N. AMERICA)	$ 37.60
JARDINE FLEMING, POB 70 GPO Hg Kg	
-(r) J.F Currency&Bond	$ 17.27
-(r) J.F Hong Kong Trust	$ 42.49
-(r) J.F Pacific Income Trust	Y 53.10
-(r) J.F Japan Trust	Y 7525
-(r) J.F Japan Technology	Y 25,094
-(r) J.F Pacific Sec.S.(Acc)	$ 16.35
LLOYDS BANK PLC, POB 438, Geneva 11	
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Dollar	$ 121.00
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Europe	SF 142.60
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 186.50
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 298.00
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l N. America	$ 125.35
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Pacific	SF 165.00
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l. Smaller Cos.	$ 16.37
NIMARBEN	
-(d) Class A	$ 106.57
-(w) Class C - Japan	$ 154.67
OBLIFLEX LIMITED	
-(w) Multicurrency	$ 16.37
-(w) Dollar Medium Term	$ 12.79
-(w) Dollar Long Term	$ 14.22
-(w) Japanese Yen	19.44
-(w) Pound Sterling	£ 12.23
-(w) Deutsche Mark	DM 11.73
-(w) Dutch Florin	FL 11.52
-(w) Swiss Franc	SF 10.60
-(w) Swiss Multicurrency	SF 10.65
-(w) European Currency	ECU 11.51
-(w) Belgian Franc	BF 103.95
-(w) French Franc	SF 9.01
ORANGE NASSAU GROUP PB 85578, The Hague (070) 469670	
-(d) Bever Beleggingen++	$ 33.70
PARIBAS-GROUP	
-(d) Cortaxa International	$ 108.45
-(d) ECUPAR	ECU 1134.97
-(w) OBLI-DM	DM 1258.12
-(w) OBLIGESTION	SF 95.00
-(w) OBLI-DOLLAR	$ 1273.43
-(w) OBLI-YEN	Y 107,312*
-(w) OBLI-GULDEN	FL 1127.88
-(d) PAROIL-FUND	$ 99.95
-(d) PAREUROPE GROWTH	$ 17.26
-(d) PARINTER FUND	$ 173.71
-(d) PARINTER BOND FUND	$ 12.64
-(d) PAR US Treas. Bond 'Cl. B'	$ 134.50
PUTNAM	
-(d) Emerging Hlth Sc. Trust	$ 13.06
(w) Putnam Em. Info. Sc. Tr.	$ 9.51
(d) Putnam Int'l Fund	$ 106.01
ROYAL B. CANADA, POB 246, GUERNSEY	
-+(w) RBC Canadian Fund Ltd.	$ 13.51
-+(w) RBC Far East&Pacific Fd.	$ 21.54
-+(w) RBC Int'l Capital Fd.	$ 36.73
-+(w) RBC Int'l Income Fd.	$ 12.98*
-+(d) RBC Man.Currency Fd.	$ 31.51
+(w) RBC North Amer. Fd.	$ 13.10*
SKANDIFOND INTL FUND (46-8-236270)	
-(w) Intl Inc.Fd: Bid $ 9.27 Offer	$ 9.89*
-(w) Intl Acc.Fd: Bid $ 9.41 Offer	$ 10.04
-(w) Inc. Bond Fd. Bid $6.47 Offer	$6.74
-(w) Acc. Bond Fd. Bid $6.46 Offer	$6.73
-(w) Far East Fd. Bid $ 1.82 Offer	$1.88
SVENSKA INTERNATIONAL LTD. 17 Devonshire Sq.,London-01-377-8040	
-(r) SHB Bond Fund	$ 30.32
-(w) SHB Intl Growth Fund	$ 40.68
SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)	
-(d) America-Valor	SF 452.25
-(d) Dollar Bond Selection	$ 144.26
-(d) D-Mark Bond Selection	DM 123.09
-(d) Florin Bond Selection	FL 127.53
-(d) Intervalor	SF 83.25
-(d) Japan Portfolio	SF 1486.00
-(d) Sterling Bond Selection	£ 110.82
-(d) Swiss Foreign Bond Sel.	SF 111.71
-(d) Swissvalor New Series	SF 406.00
-(d) Universal Bond Select.	SF 78.25
-(d) Universal Fund	SF 120.77
-(d) Yen Bond Selection	Y 11270.00
THORNTON MANAGEMENT LTD	
(d) The Establishment Trust	$ 1.51
(d) Thornton Australia Fd Ltd	$ 11.98
(d) Thornton HK & China	$ 11.22
(d) Thornton Japan Fund Ltd	$ 19.20
(d) Thornton Orient.Inc. Fd Ltd	$ 15.11
(d) Thornton Phil. Redev. Fd	$ 12.42
(d) Thornton Tiger Fund Ltd	$ 12.35
(d) Thornton Pacific Tech. Fd Ltd	$10.46
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND	
-(d) Bond-Invest	SF 64.00
-(d) DM-Invest bonds	DM 222.40
-(d) ESPAC Spanish sh.	SFr 138.50
-(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SFr 191.00
-(d) Francit French Sh.	SFr 189.50
-(d) Germac German Sh.	SFr 209.50
-(d) Globinvest sh.	SFr 109.50
-(d) SFr.-Invest bonds	SFr 207.50
-(d) Sima (stock price)	SF 215.50
-(d) Yen-Invest bonds	SFr 945.50
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt	
-(d) Unirenta	DM 41.90
-(d) Unifonds	DM 33.90
-(d) Unirak	DM 89.10
-(d) UNIZINS	DM 116.85
Other Funds	
(w) Actibonds Investments Fund.	$ 33.31
(w) Acticroissance	$ 104.46
( ) Actifinance Intl	$ 964.75
(w) Activest Intl	$ 13.51
(w) Aquila International Fund	$ 251.93
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$ 995.42
(r) Arlane	$ 2484.95
(d) Asia Pac. Growth Fd N.V.	$ 26.61
( ) Australia Fund	$ 8.53
(b) Bias Saudi Bond Fund	$ 158.51
(w) Bondselex-Issue Pr.	SF 129.40
(w) Callander Emer. Gr.	$ 88.48
(m) Canada Gtd-Mortgage Fd.	$ 10.32
(w) Citadel Fun	$ 1.82
(w) Cliftrust US $ Equities	$ 173.33
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$ 2693.59
(w) Columbia Securities	FL 100.27
(r) COMETE	$ 972.83
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs	$ 16.28
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs	$ 48.69
(w) Cumber Intl N.V.	$ 186.40
(w) Daiwa Japan Fund	Y 12.995
(w) D.G.C.	$ 131.32
-(d) Dollar-Baer bond Fd	$ 1189.00
-(d) D-mark-Baer Bond Fd	DM 1090.00
(d) D. Witter Wld Wide Ivt Tst	$ 17.81
(r) Drakkar Invest.Fund N.V.	$ 1426.94
(d) Dreyfus America Fund	$ 12.69
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$ 47.46
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$ 48.42
(w) ECU Multiplacement	Ecu 1019.05
(d) Europe Obligations	Ecu 78.56
(d) Esprit Sicav	$ECU 991.48
(w) First Eagle Fund	$ 20,773.45
(r) Fifty Stars Ltd	$ 1101.26
(w) F.I.T. FUND FF	FF 98.24
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF 194.20
(w) Forexfund	$ 9.17
(w) Formula Selection Fd.	SF 69.25
(d) Fonditalia	$ 71.91
(d) Frankf-Trust Interzins	DM 45.37
(w) George V INV. BOND F.	$ 15.39
(d) Governm. Sec. Fund	$ 82.60
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. N.V.	$ 193.29
(w) Health 2000 Ltd	$ 9.69
(w) Hestia Funds	$ 126.46
(w) Horizon Fund	$ 1767.39
(m) IBEX Holdings Ltd	SF 143.00
(r) ILA-IGB (31/07)	$ 9.53
(r) ILA-IGS (31/07)	$ 10.38
(m) IncAmerica N.V.	$ 10.79
(d) Interecu Fund	ECU
(d) Interfund SA	$ 34.90
(w) Intermarket Fund	$ 315.33
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$ 24.57
(d) Investa DWS	DM 68.73
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$ 15.98
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fund SA	$ 42.86
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$ 201.41
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$ 223.11
(m) Jeffer Ptns. Intl. Ltd	$ 10,608.42
(w) Kleinwort Benson Int'l Fd.	$ 27.68
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd.	$ 168.57
(w) Korea Growth Trust	KW 14,496.19
	$ 16.33
(w) Leverage Cap Hold	$ 236.67
(d) Liquibaer	$ 1444.80
(w) Luxfund	$ 121.05
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fd.	$ 39.16
(r) Meteore	Y 135,425.00
(w) Nikko Growth Package Fd.	$ 14,299.41
(w) Nippon Fund	$ 72.47*
(d) NM Income & Growth Fund	$ 12.29
(m) NOSTEC Portfolio	$ 7700.38
(m) NSP F.I.T.	$ 214.47
(d) OPPORTUNITES FUND	$ 1032.20
(d) Pacific Horizon Invt. Fd.	$ 1942.54
(w) PANCURRI Inc.	$ 41.828
(m) Permal Spec. Opp.	$ 1201.81
(r) Permal Value N.V.	$ 1425.31
(r) Pleiades	$ 1424.52
(r) Prirap fund	DM 50.04
(r) Pri-Tech	$ 964.50
(w) Quantum Fund N.V.	$ 9,627.89
(d) Renta Fund	LF 2849.00
(d) Rentinvest	LF 1165.30
(d) Reserve Insured Deposits	$ 1173.16
(w) Rudolf Wolff Fut Fd Ltd.	$ 194.70
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 182.25
(d) SCI/Tech. SA Luxembourg	$ 15.38
(w) Seven Arrows Fund N.V.	$ 884.02
(w) Strategy Investment Fund	$ 27.33
(w) Target Fund	$ 913.00
(w) Techno Growth Fund	SF 75.06
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$ 140.94
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V.	$ 171.39
(w) Transpacific Fund	$ 187.55
(w) Trans Europe Fund	Fl 59.36
(w) Turquoise Fund	$ 179.66
(w) Tweedy, Browne n.v. ClassA	$ 2516.77
(w) Tweedy, Browne n.v. ClassB	$ 1650.30
(m) Tweedy, Browne (U.K.) n.v.	$ 1074.04
(d) UNICO Fund	DM 78.00
(d) UNI Bond Fund	$ 1298.16
(r) UNI Capital Fund	$ 1347.74
(d) Univers Bonds	Dm 121.17
(d) US Federal Securities	$ 11.15
(w) Vanderbilt Assets	$ 13.65
(w) Willerbond Capital	$ 12.07
(d) World Fund S.A.	$ 18.98

DM - Deutsche Mark; BF - Belgium Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LF - Luxembourg Francs; ECU - European Currency Unit; SF - Swiss Francs; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; b - bid change P/V $10 to $1 per unit; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; *** - Gross Performance Index December; • - Redempt- Price- Ex-Coupon; ** - Formerly Worldwide Fund Ltd; @ - Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ++ - daily stock price as on Amsterdam Stock Exchange

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

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******GENEVA BEST
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GENEVA *BEAUTY*
Escort Service, 022/29 51 30

** GENEVA **
Sophie Escort Service 29 30 26

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Carolina Escort Service 01/252 61 74

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Escort Service. Tel: (0) 20-255191.
Credit cards accepted

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Escort Service. 089/42 65 48.

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EURASIAN ESCORT SERVICE London/Heathrow/Gatwick. Telephone: 01 937 4428. Credit cards accepted.

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FRANKFURT & SURROUNDINGS Caroline's Escort & Travel Service. Tel: 069/43 57 63.

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TEL AVIV DAVE'S ESCORT Service. Tel: 03-377911/998754.

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ATHENS ESCORT AND GUIDE Service. Tel: 8086194.

TOKYO MULTILINGUAL ESCORT Agency. Tel: Tokyo 586 4674

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HAMBURG - ROYAL Escort Service. Tel: 040/5534145.

ZOLTANS ESCORT SERVICE in London. Tel: 221 5833

ESCORTS & GUIDES

LONDON ERIKA ESCORT Service. Tel: 01-245 1017

LONDON ANGEL ESCORT SERVICE. Tel: 01 229 0028.

VIENNA - SALOMO'S ESCORT Service. Tel: 58 70 182.

FRANKFURT - PETRA Escort & Travel Service. Tel. 069 / 68 24 05

HEATHROW - LONDON ESCORT Service. Tel 01-994 6682.

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AMSTERDAM ROSITA Escort Service (0) 20-362833.

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Creeps Up in Slow Trading

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar closed slightly higher Friday in quiet New York trading that showed little reaction to U.S. economic data.

Earlier, the U.S. currency was mixed but slightly higher in Europe, where many markets were closed for a holiday.

The dollar closed in New York at 6.6970 French francs, up from Thursday's 6.6845; at 1.6608 Swiss francs, up from 1.6553; and at 2.0605 Deutsche marks, up from 2.0540.

There was little in the market Friday to affect the rates, dealers said.

A larger than expected 0.4-percent drop in U.S. producer prices last month had minimal impact, as did news of a 0.1-percent fall in U.S. industrial production in July.

"Today is the sort of day when no numbers, however surprising, were going to have an impact," said one trader at a major U.S. bank.

"The numbers were fully expected, and while they may give you another reason to cut interest rates, they are nothing to trade on," one Chicago trader said.

Most of the dollar's gain, particularly in Europe, was attributed to an International Herald Tribune report quoting a top West German official as saying that Bonn and Washington were considering a coordinated round of interest-rate cuts.

The story was seen as containing little new information, but was viewed as further evidence that the Federal Reserve prefers to wait and see if it can coerce its reluctant counterparts in West Germany and Japan to cut rates in unison rather than act unilaterally and risk a sharp dollar decline.

Many analysts have said that they expect Washington to try to arrange coordinated rate cuts, but added that they expect no action until early to mid-September.

Sterling was steady on firmer oil prices, closing at $1.4935 in London, unchanged from Thursday. Later in New York, it held at $1.4960, also unchanged.

Earlier in Europe, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 2.067 Deutsche marks, up slightly from Thursday's fix of 2.062 DM. It closed in Zurich at 1.6618 Swiss francs, up from 1.6590 on Thursday. Markets in Brussels, Milan and Paris were closed.

The Danish krone again was pressed by concern about Denmark's balance-of-payments deficit.

But dealers dismissed as unlikely rumors of a forthcoming devaluation because any such move would disrupt the European Monetary System shortly after the Irish pound's realignment earlier this month.

The Danish unit ended in London at 7.7350 kroner, down from 7.7375, and was again the weakest currency in the EMS. Later in New York, it ended at 7.7345.

(UPI, Reuters, IHT)

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Fri.	Thu.
Deutsche mark	2.0605	2.062
Pound sterling	1.4935	1.4935
Japanese yen	153.85	153.75
Swiss franc	1.6605	1.6571
French franc	6.6943	6.7084

Source: Reuters

Inflation Rate Hits 2.4% in Britain, Lowest Since '67

Reuters

LONDON — The annual inflation rate in Britain declined to 2.4 percent in July, its lowest level since 1967, the Department of Employment reported Friday.

The retail price index, Britain's primary measure of inflation, fell 0.3 percent in July. In the last three months, there has been no increase at all.

Government officials said the fall in July resulted in the lowest annual rate since November 1967, when it stood at 2 percent.

The figures followed the release of gloomier economic indicators earlier this week. The government reported Thursday that the unemployment rate rose to 11.7 percent last month, with a record 3.22 million Britons out of work.

THE EUROMARKETS

Rating Report Stirs Up New Zealand Issues

By Christopher Pizzey
Reuters

LONDON — News of a rating change caused a flurry in New Zealand issues Friday.

Trading in other secondary-market sectors was quiet, with little change from Thursday's closing levels, dealers said.

The dollar-straight market showed little reaction to U.S. data that showed, as expected, that economic growth there remains sluggish. Dealers added that volume was additionally cut by a holiday throughout much of Europe.

The primary market was featured by the launch of a debut issue for a unit of British Telecommunications PLC.

The actual borrower for the $250-million bond issue was British Telecom Finance BV, with British Telecommunications providing the guarantee. The 10-year issue pays 7⅝ percent and was priced at 100½.

The lead manager was Morgan Guaranty Ltd., and dealers said that although it was quite tightly priced, retail investors were eager to take positions in the issue. It ended on the market at a discount of 1¼ bid, compared with the 2-percent total fees.

Over the week, dollar-straight issues totaling nearly $1 billion were launched, and with the secondary market rising in anticipation of lower interest rates, the bulk of them finished within their total fees.

Both the parts of the two-tranche offering for Merrill Lynch & Co. finished comfortably within their 1⅞-percent fees, with the fully paid issue ending at a discount of 1, inside the 1¼-percent selling concession.

Dealers said there was a flurry of activity in issues for New Zealand.

This followed a Reuters report that the associate finance minister, Richard Prebble, had said that the country was to be rated AA-3 by Moody's Investors Service Inc., compared with its previous rating of AA.

Investors initially sold New Zealand issues, regarding the rating as a downgrading, but they subsequently recovered on short covering.

Then Moody's said the move did not reflect a downgrading.

By the end of the day, most New Zealand issues were showing little change from Thursday's closings. One senior trader said that the market would have been far more concerned if a single-A rating had been assigned.

Friday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.
Via The Associated Press

Friday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 15

AllPubl s	AmFruct A	CondeWnsA n	Conquest wtP
Copley	CrossAT	Equityard n	Ketchum
PGE 112pfH	PLtp 450pf	Pizzainn	Presidio pf
SDIe 450pf	TastyBaking	TolEd 776pf	

NEW LOWS 7

Baruch Fost	Cognitron	Connelly	ConquestEx u
ObrienEgy n	PenrilCo	VMS ShTrm	

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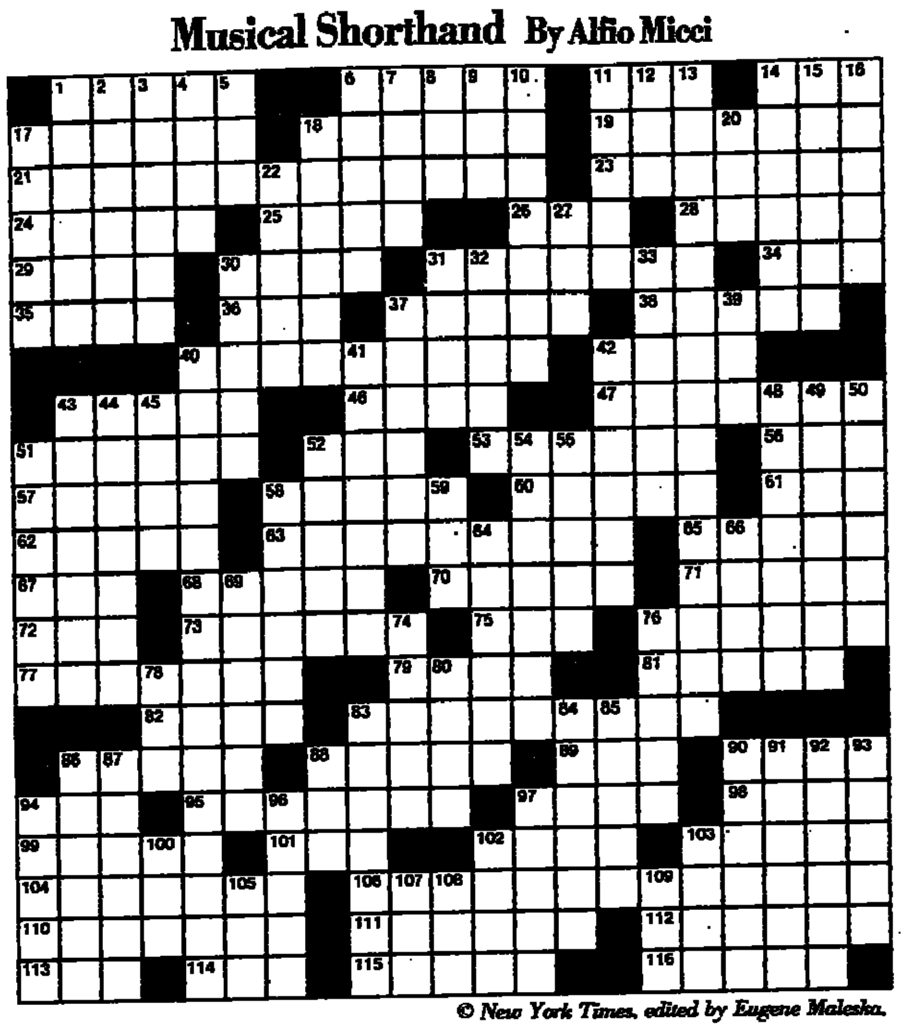
WALL STREET WATCH
IN THE IHT EVERY THURSDAY.
INCISIVE REPORTING ON TRENDS AFFECTING THE U.S. STOCK MARKETS

Musical Shorthand By Alfio Micci

ACROSS
1 Casaba
6 Zeno follower
11 —— juris
14 Bribe
17 Body shop
18 Stevens or Dallas
19 Youmans-Caesar hit: 1924
21 Brown-Freed hit: 1935
23 Greeks of yore
24 Start of a Dostoyevsky title
25 Olive's folks
26 Freshwater fish
28 —— on the line (be truthful)
29 Last Supper painting
30 Perry's creator
31 Overseas residence
34 Wallet bill
35 "Henry VI, Part II" character
36 Aviation agcy.
37 Member of the wedding
38 Cheech's sidekick
40 Fain-Kahal hit: 1938
42 Mmes. of Spain
43 Former 5-franc coin in Brussels
46 Oahu cookout
47 Board game and Italian city
51 Beethoven's is in G
52 Energy source
53 Algonquian people
56 Boxer Lee —— of Joe Louis's day
57 Rumor
58 Place for a "steak-out"
60 Diva Adelina
61 "6 Rms —— Vu"
62 March king
63 Jones-Kahn hit: 1924
65 Artist Andrea del ——
67 Kind of bullet: Abbr.
68 Porter's "—— Went to Haiti"
70 Dais V.I.P.
71 Tuck or Laurence
72 Spanish "L"
73 Least cordial
75 Interrogative expressions
76 Half
77 Stravinsky's "—— du Printemps"
79 Greek peak
81 Clean the board
82 Ring decisions, for short
83 Kern-Hammerstein hit: 1927
86 Unworthy of
88 Prepares eggs, in a way
89 Opera mecca
90 Changed the color
94 Zilch
95 Free as a bird
97 Composer Bartók
98 Kan. city
99 Tune
101 Cry of surprise
102 She, in Paris
103 Less naive
104 Lament
106 Start of a 1936 Porter hit
110 To such an extent
111 Van Gogh's "—— Arles"
112 Was a good child
113 Noshed
114 Prefix for corn or cycle
115 Palindromic belief
116 Evita or Juan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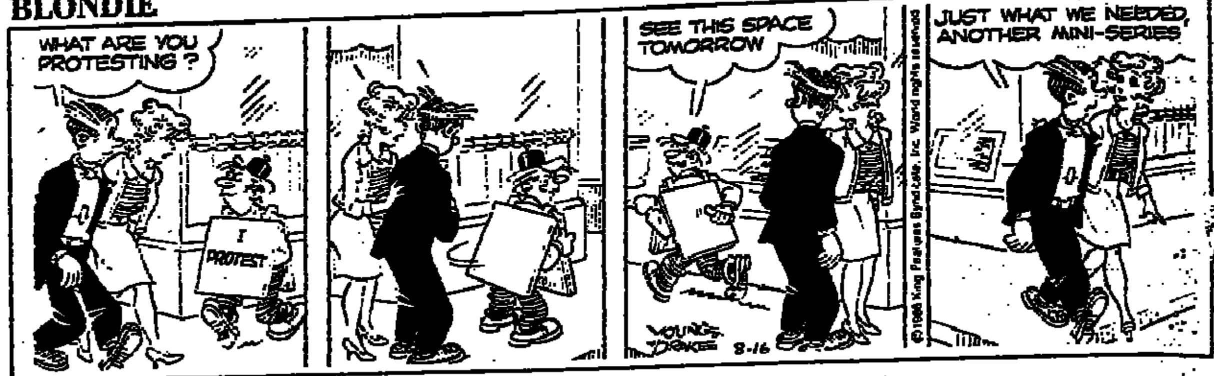
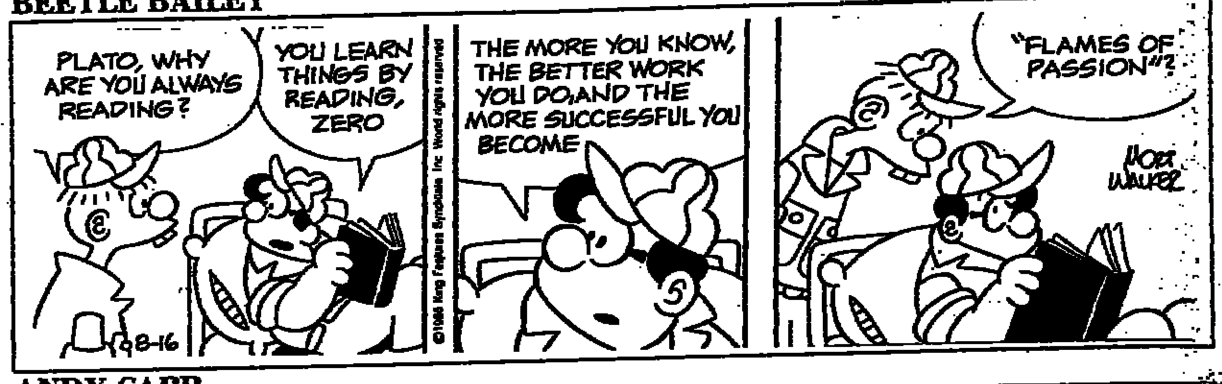
DOWN
1 Spoiled
2 Regal fur
3 Professional's antithesis
4 Make goo-goo eyes
5 Modern, in Mannheim
6 Panache
7 Polanski flick
8 Danube tributary
9 Laders' org.
10 Reindeer's kin
11 Piggeries
12 Celestial sighting
13 Dubin-Warren hit: 1934
14 Extend one's visit
15 In possession of
16 Paris mail
17 Emilio of fashion
18 Astronauts' workshop
20 Estuary
22 Reef material
27 Beaver creation
30 Renown
31 Soprano Berger
32 Bigwig
33 Scenario
37 Child, to a Roman chef
39 Barcelona bear
40 Porter hit: 1934
41 Man maker?
42 Phidian creation
43 Card game akin to bezique
44 Lasts
45 Pitcher Tiant
48 Trowbridge trucks
49 Copy
50 Toothsome
51 First Tevye
52 "Gymnopédies" composer
54 Of a historic interval
55 Local cinemas, for short
58 Has mercy
59 Canticle
64 Compound-word separation
66 "Un bel di," for one
69 "Uneasy lies the head that wears ——": Shak.
74 Wicker's "A Time ——"
76 "Gin a body —— body . . .": Burns
78 Part of NATO
80 Auctioneer's cry
83 Health-food favorite
84 Spanish or Western
85 Lupe of old flicks
86 Two-pronged instrument
87 Slip by
88 Pasture sound
90 Comic from Lima, Ohio
91 Start of a Bernstein-Comden-Green hit: 1953
92 Field-hockey team
93 Challenged
94 Comaneci or Boulanger
96 Colette title
97 Puff up
100 Arafat's org.
102 Salinger heroine
103 —— it (amen)
105 Campaigned
107 Jane or John
108 Japan's Feast of Lanterns
109 Go one better

PEANUTS

BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY

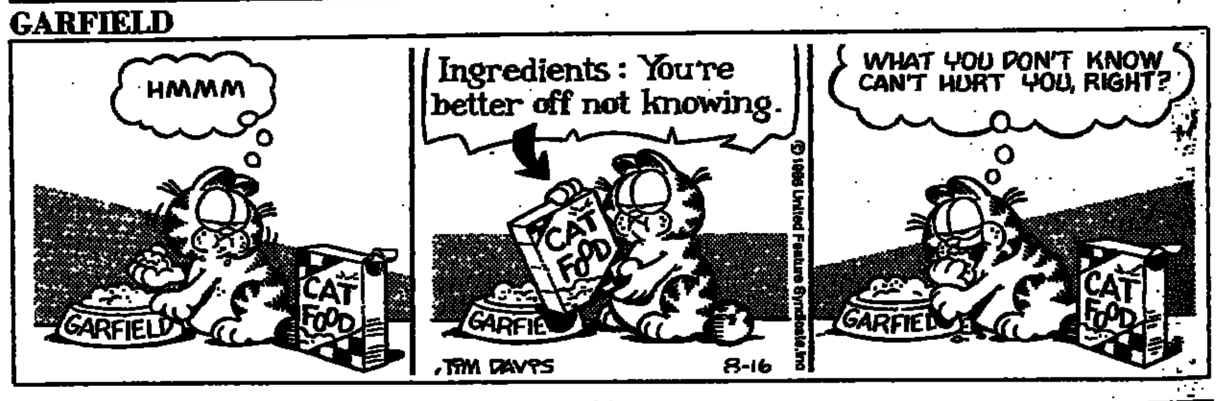


ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

GARFIELD



BOOKS

THE COMPLEAT VIOLINIST: Thoughts, Exercises, Reflections of an Itinerant Violinist

By Yehudi Menuhin. Edited by Christopher Hope. 148 pages. $15.95. Summit Books, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N. Y. 10020.

Reviewed by Carol Eron

WHEN he was 11 years old, Yehudi Menuhin astonished the world with his debut performance of the Beethoven Violin Concerto. Critics found his playing perfect and marveled at his maturity. Menuhin went on to become one of the century's great violinists. A person of varied interests, he has, in addition to performing and recording for more than 50 years, established and directed numerous music festivals, founded a school in England for musically gifted children, been politically active, made films and written several books.

None of this, however, is to be the gleaned from "The Compleat Violinist." Menuhin, now 70, has written not an autobiography but a reminiscence and encouragement for young violinists that is wise, witty and graceful. He offers this distillation of what he has learned in the hope that it might save colleagues and young musicians time and trouble.

In a series of ruminations set against very down-to-earth glimpses of a master violinist at work, Menuhin ranges from the physics of violin playing to specific exercises for violinists, many of which are yoga-based, to the metaphysics of music-making. The human instinct for continuous refinement is, as he says, found in all cultures, in activities as varied as bathing, painting, cooking, making love and, of course, music-making. The key to achieving ever greater refinement, Menuhin believes, is balance, based on the yoga principle of striving for equilibrium in all things.

Menuhin's references to his childhood are amusing and oblique. How, for instance, was he raised? "As a gift from above . . . my parents acted in lieu of the guardian monks of Tibet who rear the Dalai Lama." What, aside from its voice, attracted him to the violin? Unlike the piano, "a bright set of teeth upon a heavy, mechanical body," the violin comes in small sizes "and the child can pick up the violin as easily as he picks up his teddy bear."

We may also learn how to pick up a violin bow: "as lightly as possible — rather as one might pick up a newborn bird." He tells what he eats on tour — grains, fruit, yogurt and fish, never alcohol, sugar or desserts — and about the rigors of touring. On arriving at a hotel, the first thing Menuhin does is to push all the furniture to the side of his room to make space for practicing and exercise, and he aligns the bed north-south, his preferred position for sleep. His responsibility on a tour is to give performances that are always polished, refined and fresh. To this end he sequesters himself to practice and rest. If a new work or program must be prepared during a tour, he will work almost around the clock, stopping only briefly to eat or sleep. He finds the process, though ascetic, full of "the inexpressible satisfaction of searching for, and testing yourself against, an ideal of perfection."

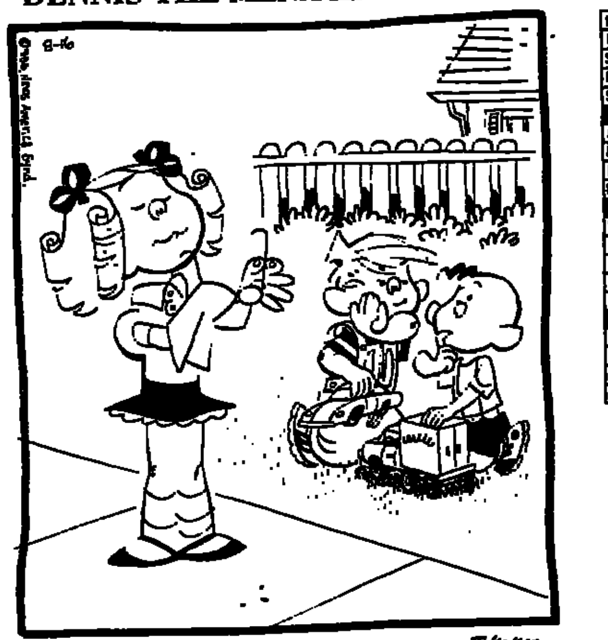
Possibly the most surprising revelation from this master violinist is that the violin, and not he, is ultimately the master. He also confesses to being unable to fulfill a great childhood desire — playing improvised gypsy music — because of his classical training. Menuhin's observations concerning the heritage of the violin; his theory as to why Russian Jews have cornered the production of virtuoso violinists; his advice about nurturing young musicians; and his thoughts about the sources of performance anxiety — are all fascinating.

Of a life and career in which very little seems to have gone wrong, Menuhin has just one complaint. When he was a child, he says, life was simple because he had nothing to do but play the violin. As an adult, however, he lives under a "lowering sky," in danger of being consumed by the demands of public and private life, and must face the prospect of steadily diminishing hours and years in which to practice and perfect his art. Between performances in a city where he appears every four or five years, Menuhin contemplates the possibility that "I will not be coming back. Certainly not as a violinist. Perhaps never again." He adds, "Such realizations concentrate the mind."

The dull, textbookish photographs are not nearly as appealing as the few line drawings that have been included. For music lovers and aspiring violinists, I cannot think of a better way to spend a summer afternoon than with "The Compleat Violinist."

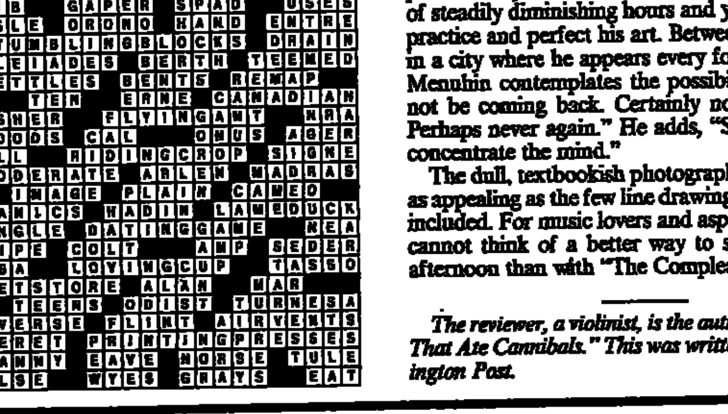
The reviewer, a violinist, is the author of "The Virus That Ate Cannibals." This was written for The Washington Post.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"IF MARGARET WAS HALF AS SMART AS SHE *THINKS* SHE IS, SHE WOULDN'T EVEN TALK TO US."

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	26	79	18	64	fr
Amsterdam	20	68	15	59	fr
Athens	31	88	23	73	fr
Barcelona	29	84	19	66	fr
Belgrade	26	79	14	57	fr
Berlin	26	79	16	61	cl
Brussels	21	70	15	59	r
Bucharest	27	81	16	61	cl
Budapest	26	79	15	59	fr
Copenhagen	16	61	15	59	r
Costa Del Sol	27	81	21	70	fr
Dublin	16	61	10	50	cl
Edinburgh	14	57	9	48	sh
Florence	31	88	20	68	fr
Frankfurt	29	84	13	55	cl
Geneva	28	82	12	54	fr
Helsinki	19	66	11	52	cl
Istanbul	30	86	23	73	cl
Las Palmas	25	77	19	66	fr
Lisbon	27	81	16	61	fr
London	21	70	12	54	fr
Madrid	33	91	14	57	fr
Milan	29	84	17	63	fr
Moscow	12	54	11	52	sh
Munich	26	79	9	48	o
Nice	28	82	22	72	fr
Oslo	17	63	11	52	o
Paris	24	75	15	59	o
Prague	26	79	11	52	fr
Reykjavik	15	59	8	46	fr
Rome	30	86	19	66	fr
Stockholm	16	61	8	46	o
Strasbourg	27	81	13	55	cl
Venice	28	82	17	63	fr
Vienna	26	79	14	57	fr
Warsaw	22	72	11	52	fr
Zurich	26	79	11	52	fr
MIDDLE EAST					
Ankara	31	88	16	61	fr
Beirut	31	88	25	77	fr
Damascus	35	95	17	63	fr
Jerusalem	33	91	26	79	fr
Tel Aviv	31	88	22	72	fr
OCEANIA					
Auckland	14	57	3	38	fr
Sydney	19	66	14	57	r

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	31	88	25	77	st
Beijing	26	79	21	70	o
Hong Kong	33	91	26	79	cl
Manila	32	90	24	75	r
New Delhi	34	93	27	81	cl
Seoul	32	90	20	68	o
Shanghai	33	91	26	79	fr
Singapore	32	90	27	81	cl
Taipei	35	95	27	81	cl
Tokyo	30	86	26	79	o
AFRICA					
Algiers	37	98	22	72	fr
Cairo	35	95	23	73	fr
Cape Town	16	61	11	52	sh
Casablanca	25	77	19	66	cl
Harare	25	77	10	50	fr
Lagos	26	79	22	72	o
Nairobi	25	77	6	43	fr
Tunis	33	91	23	73	fr
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	16	61	6	43	o
Caracas	28	82	19	66	fr
Lima	19	66	14	57	r
Mexico City	24	75	13	55	cl
Rio de Janeiro	28	82	20	68	r
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	13	55	8	46	sh
Atlanta	32	90	21	70	pc
Boston	27	81	16	61	pc
Chicago	29	84	20	68	st
Denver	31	88	13	55	pc
Detroit	29	84	18	64	cl
Honolulu	32	90	24	75	fr
Houston	34	93	23	73	pc
Los Angeles	30	86	17	63	fo
Miami	32	90	24	75	pc
Minneapolis	30	86	16	61	fr
Montreal	25	77	11	52	cl
Nassau	31	88	23	73	fr
New York	29	84	19	66	fr
San Francisco	19	66	13	55	pc
Seattle	28	82	14	57	fr
Toronto	25	77	11	52	cl
Washington	32	90	21	70	fr

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sw-snow; st-stormy.

SATURDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slight. FRANKFURT: Rain. Temp. 24—14 (75—57). LONDON: Showers. Temp. 19—11 (66—52). MADRID: Fair. Temp. 31—15 (88—59). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 31—22 (88—72). PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 23—14 (73—57). ROME: Fair. Temp. 31—20 (88—68). TEL AVIV: NA. ZURICH: Cloudy. Temp. 24—12 (75—54). BANGKOK: Rain. Temp. 34—26 (93—79). HONG KONG: Cloudy. Temp. 32—28 (90—82). MANILA: Thunderstorms. Temp. 32—24 (90—75). SEOUL: Rain. Temp. 32—20 (90—68). SINGAPORE: Thunderstorms. Temp. 32—25 (90—77). TOKYO: Fair. Temp. 29—26 (84—79).

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse Aug. 15
Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	603	631
ACF Holding	353	367.50
Aegon	105.50	107.30
Akzo	161.50	163.20
Ahold	95.50	97.50
Amev	80.70	82.50
A'Dam Rubber	10.95	11
Amro Bank	107.20	110.50
BVG	242	246
Buehrmann T	211	212.50
Caland Hldg	19	19.60
Elsevier-NDU	239	236
Fokker	79.50	79.20
Gist Brocades	54.70	56
Heineken	184.80	185.40
Hoogovens	81.80	108
KLM	45	47.60
Naarden	54	55.50
Nat Neder	86.70	88.50
Nedlloyd	160	161
NMB	220	222
Oce Vander G	514	515
Pakhoed	60.50	62.20
Philips	52	52.60
Robeco	93	92.80
Rodamco	133.20	132.70
Rolinco	86.20	84.10
Rorento	50.70	50.60
Royal Dutch	196	194.50
Unilever	504.20	507.50
Van Ommeren	37.60	37.50
VMF Stork	30.50	31.30
VNU	345	348

ANP.CBS Gen'l Index : 273.70
Previous : 277.70

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	311.50	312
Allianz Vers	2472	2470
Altana	400	408
BASF	264	266.50
Bayer	285	286.20
Bay. Hypo bank	N.A.	—
Bay Vereinsbank	558	563
BBC	326	329
BHF-Bank	532	539
BMW	567	573
Commerzbank	316	319.50
Conti Gummi	319	321.50
Daimler-Benz	1240	1247
Degussa	472	475
Deutsche Babcock	187	187
Deutsche Bank	820	827
Dresdner Bank	437.80	441.50
Harpener	327	315
Henkel	425	435
Hochtief	1140	1140
Hoechst	266	267
Hoesch	160	168
Horten	213	214
Hussel	611	618
IWKA	280.50	280.50
Kali und Salz	275.50	278
Karstadt	420	429
Kaufhof	503	507
Kloeckner H-D	218	222
Kloeckner Werke	83.10	84.50
Krupp Stahl	156	158.50
Linde	735	738
Lufthansa	196.50	194
MAN	228.50	235
Mannesmann	180.50	191.50
Muench Rueck	3300	3250
Nixdorf	644	643.20
PKI	870.50	875
Porsche	1070	1075
Preussag	184	187
PWA	227.50	230.50
RWE	226	228
Rheinmetall	390	405
Schering	594	599
SEL	366	373
Siemens	687	694
Thyssen	162.50	170.50
Veba	279	279
Volkswagenwerk	511	532
Wella	790	777

Commerzbank Index : 2009.80
Previous : 2034.60

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	18.50	18.60
Cathay Pacific	5.65	5.65
Cheung Kong	24.40	24.30
China Light	16.60	16.40
Green Island	8.60	8.60
Hang Seng Bank	35.25	35.25
Henderson	2.625	2.625
China Gas	16.60	16.60
HK Electric	9.65	9.60
HK Realty A	11.80	11.80
HK Hotels	34	34.25
HK Land	6.40	6.35
HK Shang Bank	7	7
HK Telephone	11.90	11.90
HK Youmatei	3.325	3.30
HK Wharf	8.20	8.10
Hutch Whampoa	34.25	33.75
Hyson	0.72	0.71
Jardine	15.70	15.40
Jardine Sec	15.20	14.80
Kowloon Motor	8.70	8.75
Miramar Hotel	3.425	3.45
New World	6.70	6.60
SHK Props	14.40	14.30
Stelux	1.76	1.76
Swire Pacific A	13.50	13.40
Tai Cheung	2.15	2.075
Wing On Co	1.47	1.48
Winsor	8	8.10
World Int'l	2.75	2.75

Hang Seng Index : 1935.76
Previous : 1925.16

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	1480	1400
Anglo American	5550	5500
Anglo Am Gold	28500	29400
Barlows	1915	1960
Blyvoor	2300	2325
Buffels	9900	10200
De Beers	3375	3325
Driefontein	6290	6150
Fregold	4125	4200
GFSA	4750	4725
Harmony	4400	4425
Hiveld Steel	660	640
Kloof	3100	3150
Nedbank	580	580
Rusplat	5300	5325
SA Brews	1250	1250
St Helena	5300	5300
Sasol	760	770
Welkom	2750	2800

Composite Stock Index : 1742.50
Previous : 1748.00

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp	$11¼	11
Allied-Lyons	335	328
Anglo Am Gold	557	558
Ass Brit Foods	314	312
Asda-MFI Gp	146	142
Barclays	492	474
Bass	755	742
B.A.T.	395	393
Beecham	403	401
Blue Circle	526	546
BOC Group	320	327
Boots	221	220
Bowater Indus	328	313
BP	601	600
Brit Telecom	204	198
Brit Aerospace	496	493
Britoil	123	123
BTR	286	293
Burmah	380	380
Cable Wireless	344	342
Cadbury Schw	169	168
Charter Cons	258	250
Commercial U	305	306
Cons Gold	467	469
Cookson Group	481	478
Courtaulds	269	269
Dalgety	283	273
De Beers	683	665
Driefontein	$12⅝	$12⅝
Fisons	620	608
Free St Ged	$9⅝	$9¾
GEC	190	186
Gen Accident	817	817
GKN	269	273
Glaxo	10	9 61/64
Grand Met	380	383
GRE	819	834
Guinness	328	328
GUS	13⅜	13⅜
Hanson	175	168
Hawker	487	491
ICI	10 3/32	9 63/64
Jaguar	543	543
Land Securities	318	317
Legal General	271	271
Lloyds Bank	432	419
Lonrho	213	212
Lucas	535	536
Marks and Sp	205	202
Metal Box	170	170
Midland Bank	537	529
Nat West Bank	522	514
P and O	513	505
Pilkington	420	420
Plessey	198	194
Prudential	854	847
Racal Elect	180	178
Randfontein	$70½	$70
Rank	482	477
Reed Int'l	258	253
Reuters	513	513
Royal Dutch £	56⅝	55 31/64
Rover	40	40
RTZ	587	584
Saatchi	735	720
Sainsbury	384	386
Sears Holdings	116⅛	117½
Shell	856	853
STC	144	144
Std Chartered	729	719
Storehouse	343	338
Sun Alliance	654	657
Tate and Lyle	575	565
Tesco	395	386
Thorn EMI	481	477
T.I. Group	465	468
Trafalgar Hse	275	285
THF	155	153
Ultramar	137	128
Unilever £	18 29/32	19 3/32
United Biscuits	242	242
Vickers	398	398
War Loan 3½ £	38⅛	38
Woolworth	650	655

F.T.30 Index : 1271.00
Previous : 1263.20
F.T.S.E.100 Index : 1602.40
Previous : 1598.20

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cerebos	3.48	3.48
Cold Storage	3.42	3.44
DBS	8	7.90
Fraser Neave	8.38	8.55
Haw Par	3.28	3.28
Hume	2.02	1.94
Inchcape	2.33	2.33
Lum Chang	0.875	0.865
Malayan Banking	3.82	3.80
OCBC	7.85	7.85
OUB	3.14	3.14
OUE	2.65	2.44
Shangri-la	3.34	2.89
Sime Darby	1.43	1.44
S'pore Airlines	7.55	7.50
S'pore Land	4.64	4.82
S'pore Press	8.40	8.40
S Steamship	1.64	1.57
St Trading	3.32	3.24
UOB	4.24	4.24
United Overseas	1.25	1.23

Straits Times Ind Index : 883.63
Previous : 882.62

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	212	212
Alfa Laval	350	350
Asea	365	379
Astra	695	790
Atlas Copco	227	233
Beijer	167	166
Boliden	226	240
Electrolux	303	304
Ericsson	225	227
Esselte	560	550
Fermenta	145	142
Handelsbanken	455	452
Pharmacia	214	208
Saab-Scania	N.Q.	730
Sandvik	191	192
Skanska	187	186
SKF	338	343
SwedishMatch	360	360
Volvo	409	405

Affaersvaerlden Index : 726.90
Previous : 727.80

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ACI	3.57	3.57
ANZ	4.82	4.72
BHP	8.20	8.30
Boral	4.25	4.25
Bougainville	2.82	2.82
Coles Myer	4.60	4.55
Comalco	2.30	2.30
CRA	5.86	5.82
CSR	2.85	2.78
Dunlop	3.40	3.38
Elders IXL	4.86	4.85
ICI Australia	2.48	2.48
Magellan	1.30	1.30
MIM	1.78	1.77
Nat Aust Bank	5.40	5.24
News Corp	23.30	22.90
N Broken Hill	2	1.94
Poseidon	2.70	2.70
Qld Coal Trust	1.61	1.60
Santos	3.70	3.75
Thomas Nation	3.15	3.06
Western Mining	3.56	3.53
Westpac Banking	4.64	4.52
Woodside	0.92	0.91

All Ordinaries Index : 1177.20
Previous : 1163.80

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	405	395
Asahi Chemical	879	852
Asahi Glass	1200	1200
Bank of Tokyo	940	945
Bridgestone	640	645
Canon	890	885
Casio	1240	1260
C.Itoh	865	834
Dai Nippon Print	1850	1880
Daiwa House	1640	1560
Daiwa Securities	2130	2140
Fanuc	6150	6050
Fuji Bank	1750	1740
Fuji Photo	2600	2640
Fujitsu	841	860
Hitachi	836	839
Hitachi Cable	1040	1110
Honda	1020	1010
Japan Air Lines	10300	10400
Kajima	1180	1150
Kansai Power	4100	3970
Kawasaki Steel	216	219
Kirin Brewery	1610	1560
Komatsu	490	461
Kubota	415	413
Kyocera	3600	3560
Matsu Elec Inds	1250	1260
Matsu Elec Works	1510	1470
Mitsubishi Bank	1730	1700
Mitsubishi Chem	899	885
Mitsubishi Elec	472	470
Mitsubishi Heavy	583	571
Mitsubishi Corp	1090	1060
Mitsui and Co	451	643
Mitsukoshi	1260	1260
Mitsumi	1130	1190
NEC	1460	1470
NGK Insulators	859	866
Nikko Sec	1890	1890
Nippon Kogaku	884	892
Nippon Oil	1150	1120
Nippon Steel	202	203
Nippon Yusen	550	558
Nissan	561	550
Nomura Sec	3290	3300
Olympus	1010	1030
Pioneer	1850	1880
Ricoh	774	781
Sharp	848	852
Shimazu	725	736
Shinetsu Chemical	895	915
Sony	2820	2850
Sumitomo Bank	2340	2320
Sumitomo Chem	451	448
Sumitomo Marine	1170	1160
Sumitomo Metal	165	169
Taisei Corp	718	688
Taisho Marine	1100	1090
Takeda Chem	1990	1900
TDK	3080	3060
Teijin	613	585
Tokio Marine	1670	1640
Tokyo Elec. Power	6750	6400
Toppan Printing	1550	1540
Toray Ind	753	700
Toshiba	635	628
Toyota	1370	1360
Yamaichi Sec	1870	1890

Nikkei 225 : 18376.41
Previous : 18264.71
New Index : 1529.29
Previous : 1515.87

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia	6900	6900
Alusuisse	625	625
Autophon	7050	7025
Bank Leu	3750	3750
Brown Boveri	1660	1650
Ciba Geigy	3300	3285
Credit Suisse	3750	3750
Electrowatt	3300	3250
Interdiscount	5320	5275
Jacob Suchard	8225	8250
Jelmoli	3740	3700
Landis Gyr	1800	1800
Moevenpick	6250	6300
Nestle	8075	8000
Oerlikon-B	1700	1700
Roche Baby	10400	10325
Sandoz	1640	1640
Schindler	3550	3550
Sulzer	555	556
Surveillance	6475	6540
Swissair	1350	1315
SBC	539	536
Swiss Reinsurance	3025	3000
Swiss Volksbank	2490	2490
Union Bank	5575	5680
Winterthur	6450	6600
Zurich Ins	3200	3200

SBC Index : 625.70
Previous : 623.60

"N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available; xd: ex-dividend.

Philippines Posts Payments Surplus

Agence France-Presse

MANILA — The Philippines registered a balance-of-payments surplus of $517 million in the first half of 1986, the central bank said Friday.

The country also registered a current-account surplus of $583 million for the first half, a bank spokesman said. The current account is the broadest measure of trade performance, including merchandise trade and as well as banking services, shipping fees, insurance and income from investments abroad.

The bank noted that the balance-of-payments surplus was much smaller than the $2.517-billion surplus in the first half of 1985 but said that was the result of new trade facilities and special credits in 1985.

The central bank governor, Jose Fernandez, said the current-account surplus reflected substantial inflows of capital, including dollars returned from abroad after the fall of the government of Ferdinand E. Marcos.

The central bank declined to cite the breakdowns for the first half, saying the figures had not yet been officially presented to President Corazon Aquino. Only figures from the first quarter were available.

Toronto *Aug. 14*

Canadian stocks via AP

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1100	Abti Prce	$23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
38700	Acklands	$19½	19½	19½	— ½
10375	Agnico E	$27⅝	27⅛	27¼	— ⅜
3100	Agra Ind A	$16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅜
23150	Alt Energy	$12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ¼
1000	Alta Nat	$12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
42880	Algoma St	$13⅞	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
32400	A Barick	$17¼	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
4531	Atco I f	$8⅝	8¼	8¼	
22226	BCED	370	360	365	— 5
50	BCED A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
1956	BP Canada	$29½	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
35785	Bank BC	255	240	250	
193871	Bank N S	$16	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼
275	Baton	$25	25	25	+ ⅛
22124	Bonanza R	170	160	165	— 5
900	Bralorne	165	157	157	+ 7
20034	Bramalea	$22¾	22½	22¾	— ¼
10195	BCFP	$13⅛	12⅞	13	— ⅛
4735	BC Res	125	125	125	
7096	BC Phone	$27	26⅞	27	
675	Brunswk	$13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
1300	Budd Can	$39⅞	39	39¾	+ ⅞
106500	CAE	$11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	— ½
300	CCL A	$18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
52846	CCL B f	$18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ¼
110343	Cad Frv	$31⅝	30⅝	31⅝	+ ⅞
5700	Campeau f	$28	27¼	27⅛	— ⅜
19000	C Nor West	$15	14⅞	15	
37275	C Packrs	$16½	16¼	16½	
448055	CI Bk Com	$17⅞	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
677641	CTire A f	$14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ¼
100	C Util B	$19	19	19	— ⅛
900	Cara	$10½	10½	10½	
695	Celanese	$16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅜
600	Celan 175 p	$23¾	23½	23½	— ½
1023	Centrl Tr	$19	18¾	18¾	
35450	Cineplex	$19⅞	19¼	19¾	+ ⅜
5750	C Distb A	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
216525	CDistb B f	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
16350	CTL Bank	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
9033	Caseka R	105	100	100	
600	Conron A	$17	17	17	
21855	Crownx	$28½	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
48100	Czar Res	144	135	140	+ 1
2300	Denison A p	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
3404	Denison B f	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
400	Develcon	300	300	300	
2300	Dickson A f	$8½	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
55667	Dofasco	$23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
600	Donohue	$26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¼
1600	Du Pont A	$34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
186900	Dylex A	$16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅜
350	Emco	$31¼	30½	30½	— ½
12400	Equity Svr	$5⅛	480	5	— ⅛
1300	FCA Intl	$20	20	20	— ¼
505	C Falcon C	$17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
114225	Ficnbrdge	$19⅞	18½	18½	— ⅞
21800	Fed Ind A	$16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
800	Fed Plan	$27	27	27	— 1
900	F City Fin	$13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
1800	Gendis A	$19½	19¼	19¼	
2040	Geac Comp	475	470	470	— 5
100	Gibraltar	$8½	8½	8½	
13360	Goldcorp f	$7⅞	7½	7½	
200	Goodyear	$42	42	42	+ 1
700	Graff G	$19	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
100	Greyhnd	$26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ½
825	Hawker	$27¾	27⅛	27¾	+ ⅛
1410	Hayes D	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
92400	Hees Intl	$32	31¾	32	+ ¼
633	Hollinger I	$23¾	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
256096	H Bay Co	$28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	
283924	Imasco	$35⅛	34⅞	35⅛	— ⅛
900	Indal	$14⅛	14½	14½	— ⅛
6500	Inland Gas	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
22900	I Corona a	$21¼	20⅞	21	— ⅛
200	Intl Thom	$11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
51485	Inter Pipe	$39	38½	38½	— ⅛
9489	Ipsco	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
3622	Jannock	$25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
100	Kelsey H	$22	22	22	
1000	Kerr Add	$16¼	16½	16½	+ ⅛
27713	Labatt	$24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
6800	Lacana	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
575	LOnt Cem	$25	25	25	
10700	Loblaw Co	$13⅛	12⅝	13	— ⅛
10460	Lumonics	$13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
5850	Magna A f	$35⅛	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
4100	MDS H A	$16⅝	16	16¼	+ ⅛
122200	MICC	$7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
9059	Mclan H X	$19	18⅞	19	
3030	Maritime f	$15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
223364	Molson A f	$26½	25⅝	26½	
15800	Molson B	$26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
8900	Murphy	$17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
15080	Nabisco L	$37⅝	37⅜	37⅜	— ¼
42786	Noranda	$18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
31923	Norcen	$13½	13½	13½	
323328	Nva AltA f	460	450	455	
24300	Nowsco W	$12¼	12	12	— ½
14641	NuWst sp A	27	23	23	— 5
5200	Oakwood	265	260	260	+ 10
87511	Omnibus o	$7⅞	6⅞	7⅛	+ ¼
11530	Oshawa A f	$22¾	23⅞	23⅝	— ⅜
14970	Pac W Airln	$17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	[illegible]
1800	Pamour	$12⅜	12	12⅜	[illegible]
4100	PanCan P	$25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	[illegible]
31850	Pembina	$14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
1300	Pine Point	$9	9	9	
54334	Placer	$27½	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
25004	Que Sturg o	95	475	485	— 15
11640	Rayrock f	$6⅞	6	6⅛	— ⅛
2540	Redpath	$26¾	26⅝	26⅝	— ½
16357	ReedSt I Sp	$54½	53	54	+ ½
500	Rogers A	$26	26	26	
200	Roman	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	[illegible]
500	Sceptre R	265	252	252	[illegible]
9500	Scotts f	$39⅞	39⅛	39¼	[illegible]
7991	Sears Can	$12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	[illegible]
9634	SHL Systm	$25½	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
7800	Selkirk A f	$24½	24½	24½	[illegible]
23615	Shell Can	$22½	22⅛	22⅛	[illegible]
1800	Sherritt	$6⅞	6¾	6¾	[illegible]
2353	Slater B f	$14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	[illegible]
12725	Southam	$22⅞	23⅛	22⅞	[illegible]
9800	Spar Aero f	$25	24½	24½	[illegible]
118076	Stelco A	$20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	[illegible]
2188	Sulpetro	55	55	55	[illegible]
26855	Teck B f	$24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	[illegible]
39760	Tex Can	$28¼	27	28	[illegible]
36300	Thom N A	$30⅛	29⅞	30	— ½
59423	Tor Dm Bk	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
115858	Torstar B f	$34	32½	33	— 1⅛
9247	Traders A f	$49	46½	49	+ 2½
4200	Trns Mt	$14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
38000	Trinity Res	40	35	35	— 5
217319	TrnAlta UA	$29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	[illegible]
82814	TrCan PL	$16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	[illegible]
236427	Trimac	225	220	220	[illegible]
33880	Trilon A	$32⅞	32	32	[illegible]
3584	Trizec A f	$33	31¼	33	[illegible]
130885	Turbo	67	65	66	[illegible]
20200	Unicorp A f	$8⅛	7⅞	8	[illegible]
13400	Un Carbid	$15	15	15	[illegible]
2225	U Entprise	$11⅝	11½	11½	[illegible]
350	U Keno	$7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	[illegible]
252650	Verstl A f	185	180	185	[illegible]
2150	Vestgron	60	55	60	+ 5
8100	Wardair	$16	15½	16	+ ½
2150	Westmin	$7⅞	7	7⅞	
10484	Weston	$33⅞	33½	33½	— ½
1442	Woodwd A	$6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
	Total sales	19,117,778 shares			

	Close	Previous
TSE 300 Index:	3,029.46	3,035.90

Montreal *Aug. 14*

BC-MONTREAL EXCHANGE,807
1850-1
Montreal Exchange
Quotations in Canadian Funds
Quotations in cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
14031	Bank Mont	$32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	
1550	BombrdrA	$22	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
12385	BombrdrB	$22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
950	CB Pak	$26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅛
151116	Cascades	$18⅝	17½	17½	
1220	ConBath	$23	22⅞	23	
565	DomTxtA	$19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
10487	MntTrst	$12¼	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
47561	NatBk Cda	$26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
11550	Noverco	$12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
19950	Power Corp	$16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	[illegible]
45955	Provigo	$18½	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
250	RollandA	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
78829	Royal Bank	$33⅞	33	33⅛	— ⅛
348	RoyTrstco	$32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
3457	SteinbrgA	$43¼	41⅞	41⅞	— 1½

Total Sales 2,315,583 shares.

	Close	Previous
Industrials Index:	1,380.60	1,381.62

SAFIRE
IN THE IHT EVERY MONDAY — IN DEFENSE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND ITS PROPER USAGE.

SPORTS

NCAA Balks At Abridging Season for Basketball

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The NCAA Division I Steering Committee has rejected efforts to push the start of the college basketball season back a month, according to the president of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, Jack Davis.

Davis said Thursday from Seattle, where the NCAA Council is meeting, that there also was "a prevailing attitude" to retain the 28-game regular-season limit.

On Wednesday, Maryland became the first university with a big-time sports program to eliminate basketball games during the fall semester, when Chancellor John B. Slaughter announced "emergency actions" for this season, including fewer games and limited practice time, in the aftermath of the cocaine-induced death of star forward Len Bias.

The NCAA steering committee did recommend to the council, however, that it sponsor a proposal at the January convention to eliminate exemptions for games played in Hawaii, Alaska and the preseason National Invitation Tournament.

The length of the basketball season, and how it affects academic performance of the players, has been in the spotlight since Bias's death on June 19 and subsequent revelations about academic shortcomings of Bias and his teammates.

Davis said that in the NCAA steering committee — composed of athletic directors, conference commissioners and faculty representatives — "the feeling is that even if you were to reduce 28 games to 26 or 25, all that would do is to reduce the nonconference schedule, and those are the games that are played normally during the winter break" when there are no classes anyway.

■ Attendance Off

Attendance at college basketball games fell last season for the first time in 10 years, the NCAA reported, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Mission, Kansas. Attendance at all 1,265 colleges and universities was 31,644,786, down 411,887, or 1.28 percent.

Gary Hershorn/Reuters

THE AGONY AND THE AGONY — John McEnroe, top, screams at a line call while playing Robert Seguso in a tennis tournament at Toronto. Seguso won, 4-6, 6-3, 7-5. Ivan Lendl was also upset, by Kevin Curren, 7-6 (7-5), 7-6 (8-6), and collapsed over the net in unhappiness.

Reuters

Astros Come Back To Beat Dodgers

The Associated Press

HOUSTON — The Houston Astros keep looking like a championship team. They get timely hitting, consistent pitching and have another trademark — they can come from behind to win.

"We've just got something started that won't seem to stop," Glenn Davis said after his run-scoring single capped a three-run comeback in the eighth inning Thursday night for a 3-2 triumph over the Los Angeles Dodgers.

The late surge, against Fernando Valenzuela, gave the Astros a five-game margin in the National League West, matching their largest lead of the season. San Francisco is in second place while Los Angeles, after losing three out of four in Houston, is nine games behind.

"You have to capitalize to take advantage of any situation no matter what inning," Davis said. "We've just been fortunate to do it in the late innings recently."

The Astros have won 13 of their last 17 home games. Nine of those victories have come in Houston's final at-bat.

Valenzuela, the top winner in the NL with a record of 15-8, had a two-hitter and a 2-0 lead after seven innings. But Dickie Thon led off the eighth with a single and Bill Doran singled one out later.

Billy Hatcher followed with an RBI single and Phil Garner drove in a run with a groundout, tying the score. That brought up Davis, whose sharp single to center put Houston ahead.

Larry Andersen pitched three innings of perfect relief for the victory.

Houston's Kevin Bass went 0-for-2, ending his hitting streak at 20 games, the longest in the league this season.

Mets 4, Cardinals 3; Cardinals 5, Mets 1: In New York, Rick Horton and Pat Perry teamed on a three-hitter and Andy Van Slyke hit a two-run homer, giving St. Louis a second-game victory and a split of its doubleheader. In the first game, Kevin Mitchell hit a two-run homer for the Mets and singled home the game-winning run in the ninth inning against Todd Worrell, who had not given up a run in his previous 15 appearances.

Braves 7, Padres 3: In Atlanta, Ken Griffey hit a two-out grand slam home run that broke a 3-3 tie in the eighth inning and sent Atlanta past San Diego.

Reds 2, Giants 0: In Cincinnati, John Denny pitched a three-hitter and had an RBI single, sparking Cincinnati over San Francisco. Denny walked none and fanned eight, including striking out the side in the ninth inning.

Expos 5, Cubs 4: In Montreal, Tom Nieto, the Expos' reserve catcher, hit his first home run of the season with two out in the bottom of the 10th inning to beat Chicago.

Phillies 8, Pirates 7: In Philadelphia, Von Hayes led off the bottom of the ninth inning with a home run, lifting the Phillies.

Red Sox 11, Royals 6: In the American League, at Kansas City, Missouri, Boston's 18 hits helped the Red Sox increase their lead to four games over New York in the AL East. Dwight Evans, Rich Gedman and Tony Armas homered for the Red Sox.

Rangers 8, Brewers 2: In Arlington, Texas, the Rangers collected five consecutive hits in the second inning off 15-game winner Ted Higuera before Ruben Sierra capped the six-run rally with a three-run homer off Milwaukee reliever Chris Bosio.

Orioles 12, Indians 2: In Cleveland, Storm Davis pitched his first complete game since April 20 and was backed by a 17-hit Baltimore attack, including four by Lee Lacy and three by Eddie Murray, that handed Cleveland its fourth straight loss.

Twins 14, Mariners 1: In Seattle, Mickey Hatcher knocked in four of his career-high five runs with a double in Minnesota's four-run third inning and a single in the seven-run fourth against Seattle.

White Sox 8, Tigers 2: In Detroit, Ron Hassey drove in three runs with two doubles and Jose DeLeon won for Chicago. "It's so good to have some runs," said DeLeon, who allowed four of the Tigers' six hits in 5⅓ innings. "It's hard to believe I'm 3-1 and last year I was 2-19 [at Pittsburgh]. Everything has been so good for me here."

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

High Perello/Reuters

A Champion at Practice

Michael Gross of West Germany, current holder of three world swimming records and an Olympic gold medalist, warming up for the weekend's competition at the world championships in Madrid.

Cagey Ray Floyd Quits While Ahead To Advance at New Golf Tournament

By Bob Green
The Associated Press

CASTLE ROCK, Colorado — Ray Floyd picked up his golf ball, put it in his pocket and walked in from the golf course — but he still qualified for second-round play in The International tournament, the new, $1-million event.

"What difference does it make?" asked Floyd, the U.S. Open champion, after playing just 17 holes Thursday in the second half of first-round play.

The answer was that it didn't matter at all, at least not on this stormy day, when play was interrupted twice by thunderstorms.

But it was going to matter Friday. They changed the rules.

"*This is something new,*" Jack Nicklaus noted wryly. "We'll probably be getting new rules every day."

Nicklaus designed the Castle Pines Golf Club course that is hosting the tournament with its modified Stableford scoring system, little-known in the United States. He obviously was miffed after he finished with a medal score of par 72, and thought — incorrectly — that he had failed to advance to the second round.

"I shoot 72 with two birdies and two bogeys. And somebody else shoots 72 with six birdies and six bogeys and he's killing me," Nicklaus said. "It's stupid."

Nicklaus did, in fact, advance.

He had 2 points under the Stableford system, in which scoring is based on points awarded on each hole: 10 for a double eagle, 5 for eagle, 2 for birdie, 0 for par, -1 for bogey and -3 for double bogey.

Under that system, Floyd's point total reached 14 when he dropped an 18-foot (5.5-meter) eagle putt on the 17th hole.

At that point, the siren sounded, calling the players in from the course in the face of an approaching thunderstorm.

Floyd simply decided to take the maximum penalty on the final hole — which was -3 points, reducing his total to 11 — and call it a day. After all, there is no reward for high point totals at this stage of the tournament. Points are not carried forward, so, until the final round, there are no leaders, only survivors.

"I think it was an intelligent decision," said Floyd, who had five birdies, the eagle and a bogey — and was assigned a double bogey on the 18th.

But it prompted a ruling from PGA Tour Commissioner Deane Beman that, through the remainder of the tournament, players will be required to complete their rounds.

The PGA champion, Bob Tway, finished with birdies on the last two holes to get in with 2 points and *place himself among the 39 survivors* of 81 starters who will go to Friday's second round. Another 81 players competed for 39 spots in the first half of the first round Wednesday.

Those 78 players again will play for 39 spots Friday. On Saturday, the 39 survivors will be reduced to 12 for Sunday's final round.

Calvin Peete was one of those who didn't advance. He had -5 points when the first of the two storm delays occurred. He chose not to finish and he did not sign his scorecard, causing him to be disqualified. That may have cost him $50,000.

Peete leads two of the year-long statistical categories on the PGA tour, greens hit in regulation and driving accuracy. At the end of the season, the winner of each statistical category will receive $25,000.

But a rule that went into effect last season stipulates that no player is eligible for consideration as a statistical leader if he is disqualified at any time during the season.

Beman said he was not sure whether the rule would apply at a tournament in which no statistics are being kept.

■ Plague of Ants

Clouds of flying ants that stung golfers held up play for 20 minutes on Thursday in an international tournament at Fulford, England, Agence France-Presse reported.

Groundskeepers put down powdered insecticide behind the 11th tee and turned on the sprinkler system, which solved the problem during the first round of the Benson and Hedges tournament.

"My white sweater turned black. I was totally covered from head to foot," said Tommy Horton, a former British Ryder Cup player. "The only thing I could do was run but they kept coming after me."

Gaylord Perry, Ex-Pitcher, Fails to Go the Distance on Farm

By Tom Foreman Jr.
The Associated Press

RALEIGH, North Carolina — Gaylord Perry never walked away from a challenge in 22 major league baseball seasons. But trying to keep his North Carolina farm running was a battle in which he had to surrender and get a new job.

Perry, who grew peanuts, soybeans, tobacco and corn on 400 acres (161 hectares) when he wasn't on the baseball field, filed for bankruptcy this past week, claiming more than $1.2 million in debts and assets of more than $1.1 million.

The 47-year-old Perry, a native of Williamston, North Carolina, now is a regional representative for Fiesta Foods, a Texas company that manufactures chips and tacos.

It wasn't the drought that has claimed so much farmland in the Southeast this year that caused the problem. Instead, Perry's is the plight of the modern American farmer — major investments in the field that brought little return at the market.

"We tried everything possible," Perry said in an interview from his new home in Raleigh. "But when you put $350 into an acre of corn and get $150 back, it doesn't take long to say, 'Hey, we can't continue.'"

Perry said, "Farmers are the most courageous bunch of guys I've ever met. Some days they might take off, sometimes they might work 14 or 15 hours. But they love their work.

"All they want is a fair price for their product. But they're not getting that right now. It's just arithmetic, and it just caught up with me."

When the financial jam came, even Perry — known on the mound for his craftiness — couldn't escape.

"Three years ago, I thought corn was going to be $4 a bushel and beans would go for $9 a bushel," he said. "This year, corn is going for $1.50 a bushel and beans are selling for $4."

The numbers at the market and on the ledger sheet are in stark contrast to what Perry achieved with eight major-league teams from the San Francisco Giants, where he started in 1962, to the Kansas City Royals, where he ended his career three years ago.

Perry, a right-hander, won 314 games, becoming one of 19 pitchers to reach or surpass the 300-victory level. In splitting his career between the American and National leagues, he was the fourth major-league hurler to win 100 games in each league. He also is the only pitcher to win the Cy Young Award in both leagues. He struck out more than 3,500 batters.

"Farming has changed just like baseball — there are changes in any business," Perry said. "What you hate to see are the changes made where this type of business can't continue."

Perry has a 19-year-old son attending North Carolina State University. He had hoped to give him the farm, which is in Martin County, east of Raleigh.

"I'd just be passing a liability," Perry said. "He knows there's no future in the farming industry."

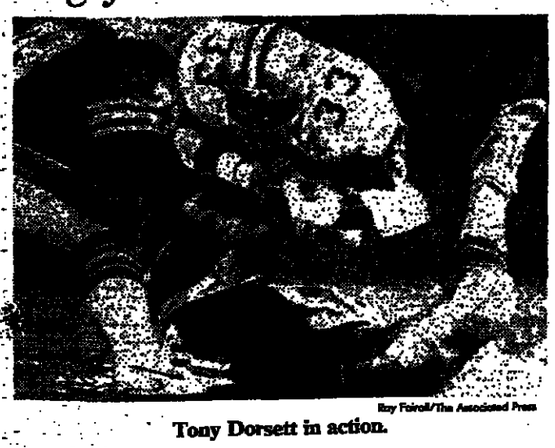
With Perry's knowledge of baseball, one might have expected him to return to the game. But he is sticking with the plan which sent him back to North Carolina.

"I was out of baseball because I wanted to spend some time with my son. Getting back into it is a difficult job," he says. "If something comes up, I'll entertain the thought."

Joy Anderson/The New York Times

Gaylord Perry feeding a horse in the days when he still had his farm in North Carolina.

Cowboys Won't Trade Dorsett, Angry Over Walker Contract



Ray Fairall/The Associated Press

Tony Dorsett in action.

The Associated Press

THOUSAND OAKS, California — The Dallas Cowboys will not trade Tony Dorsett even though the 10-year veteran running back fumed over Herschel Walker's five-year, $5-million contract, the club president, Tex Schramm, said.

"I told him I didn't even intend to talk about trading him," Schramm said Thursday after meeting with Dorsett. "We'd never trade Tony."

Dorsett said he wanted to be traded or given a raise in view of the deal made with Walker, a refugee from the dormant USFL who came to terms Wednesday. Dorsett warned that if his demands were not met, he could be a "disruptive force" on the Cowboys.

Schramm said Thursday: "Tony would like to pull back what he said. He feels sorry he let it flow out. He didn't mean it."

Dorsett, who receives an annual salary of about $450,000 plus fringe benefits, said he hadn't changed his position, but agreed he had been intemperate in expressing it.

"I had a nice conversation with Tex so they would know where my head *is at and I know where they* are at," he said. "I think the contract surprised everybody and I showed some immaturity."

[Walker said Thursday in an interview on ABC's "Good Morning America" that he understood Dorsett's anger, United Press International reported. "He's been with *the Dallas Cowboys a long time,*" Walker said. "I think the media attention that has followed me around with Dallas, that could hurt a great deal."]

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Thursday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago	010 000 030—4	16 1
Detroit	010 010 000—2	6 0

DeLeon, Thigpen (6), Searage (8) and Fisk; Tanana, Slaton (2), Lazorko (8) and Lowry. W—DeLeon, 3-1. L—Tanana, 9-6. HR—Chicago, Hulett (14).

Baltimore	000 011 201—5	12 1
Cleveland	010 000 001—2	9 1

Davis and Stefero; Roman, Noles (2), Butcher (6) and Allanson. W—Davis, 9-9. L—Roman, 1-1. HRs—Baltimore, Sheets (16). Cleveland, Snyder (14).

Milwaukee	100 000 001—2	6 1
Texas	040 000 20x—6	11 1

Higuera, Bosio (2), Clutterbuck (7) and Moore; Loynd, Mahorcic (8), Harris (9) and Stanghi. W—Loynd, 2-0. L—Higuera, 15-8. HRs—Milwaukee, Thomas (15). Texas, Sierra (7).

Boston	022 011 120—11	16 1
Kansas City	005 010 000—6	10 2

Nipper, Stewart (6), Schiraldi (7) and Gedman; Leonard, Black (3), Farr (7), Quisenberry (9) and Sundberg. W—Nipper, 8-7. L—Black, 4-7. HRs—Boston, Gedman (11), Armas (7), Evans (14). Kansas City, Orta (7).

Minnesota	004 220 000—14	15 0
Seattle	001 000 000—1	7 2

Portugal and Laudner; Langston, Guetterman (4), Best (5) and S.Bradley. W—Portugal, 3-8. L—Langston, 9-10.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh	110 005 000—7	13 3
Philadelphia	002 030 111—8	16 0

Walk, Guante (7), Jones (8) and Pena; Hudson, Jackson (6), Schatzeder (7), Tekulve (9) and Russell. W—Tekulve, 5-1. L—Jones, 1-2. HRs—Pittsburgh, Bonds (12), Roy (5). Philadelphia, Redus 2 (9), Hayes (16).

St.Louis	010 010 001—3	8 0
New York	010 000 201—4	11 1

(First Game)

Conroy, Self (7), Worrell (9) and Lavalliere; Darling, Orosco (8), McDowell (9) and Carter. W—McDowell, 12-6. L—Worrell, 7-9. HRs—St. Louis, Pendleton (1). New York, Mitchell (10).

St.Louis	300 100 100—5	9 0
New York	000 000 100—1	3 1

(Second Game)

Horton, Perry (8) and Lake; Anderson, Sisk (7), Myers (9) and Hearn. W—Horton, 2-3. L—Anderson, 1-1. HR—St. Louis, Van Slyke (7).

San Francisco	000 000 000—0	3 0
Cincinnati	000 011 00x—2	11 0

Dawes, Minton (6) and Melvin, Brantley (8); Denny and Diaz. W—Denny, 10-10. L—Downs, 0-3.

San Diego	002 000 100—3	11 0
Atlanta	200 001 04x—7	7 1

Hawkins, Walter (7), Lefferts (8) and Kennedy, Bochy (8); Palmer, Owine (7), Dedmon (7), Garber (9) and Virgil. W—Dedmon, 4-6. L—Walter, 2-2. HRs—San Diego, Kruk (2). Atlanta, Murphy (21), Moreno (4), Griffey (9).

Chicago	001 100 011 0—4	7 0
Montreal	010 010 020 1—5	13 0

Eckersley, Gumpert (8), DiPino (9), R.Davis (9) and J.Davis; Tibbs, Reardon (8), McGaffigan (10) and Fitzgerald. Nieto (9). W—McGaffigan, 7-4. L—R.Davis, 0-1. HRs—Chicago, J.Davis (16), Bosley (1), Francona (1). Montreal, Dawson (17), Nieto (1).

Los Angeles	000 020 000—2	6 0
Houston	000 000 03x—3	6 2

Valenzuela and Scioscia; Deshales, Anderson (6), Smith (9) and Ashby. W—Anderson, 2-0. L—Valenzuela, 15-8. HR—Los Angeles, Madlock (7).

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	67	47	.588	—
New York	64	52	.552	4
Baltimore	62	53	.539	5½
Detroit	62	54	.534	6
Toronto	60	56	.517	8
Cleveland	58	57	.504	9½
Milwaukee	56	58	.491	11
West Division				
California	62	52	.544	—
Texas	61	54	.530	1½
Chicago	61	62	.451	10½
Oakland	62	65	.444	11½
Kansas City	61	64	.443	11½
Minnesota	61	64	.443	11½
Seattle	49	68	.419	14½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	74	38	.447	—
Montreal	57	54	.514	17½
Philadelphia	56	57	.496	19½
St. Louis	56	58	.491	20
Chicago	52	64	.439	26
Pittsburgh	45	67	.402	30
West Division				
Houston	65	50	.565	—
San Francisco	60	55	.522	5
Los Angeles	56	59	.487	9
Cincinnati	54	59	.478	10
Atlanta	54	60	.474	10½
San Diego	53	61	.465	11½

Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Boggs Bos	107	400	75	141	.353
Mattingly NY	116	490	81	167	.341
Puckett Min	115	492	89	168	.341
Rice Bos	110	441	64	145	.329
Easler NY	106	377	52	121	.321
Fletcher Tex	106	377	63	121	.321
Bell Tor	114	435	77	146	.319
Ward Tex	89	339	47	103	.313
Fernandz Tor	116	488	72	151	.309
Joyner Cal	112	443	64	136	.307

RBIs: Canseco, Oakland, 94; Barfield, Toronto, 86; Bell, Toronto, 84; Mattingly, New York, 82; Joyner, California, 80.

Hits: Puckett, Minnesota, 148; Mattingly, New York, 167; Fernandez, Toronto, 151; Bell, Toronto, 146; Rice, Boston, 145.

Home Runs: Barfield, Toronto, 30; Kingman, Oakland, 28; Bell, Toronto, 26; Canseco, Oakland, 26; Pagliarulo, New York, 26.

Stolen Bases: RHenderson, New York, 69; Cangelosi, Chicago, 44; Pettis, California, 30; 5 are tied with 24.

PITCHING (10 decisions)

Won-Lost/Winning Pct./ERA: Clemens, Boston, 17-4, .810, 2.48; Kiko, Detroit, 8-2, .800, 3.26; Rasmussen, New York, 12-3, .800, 3.54; Schroen, Cleveland, 11-4, .733, 4.28; Boddicker, Baltimore, 14-4, .700, 4.04; Farr, Kansas City, 7-3, .700, 2.39; Henke, Toronto, 7-3, .700, 3.57.

Strikeouts: Clemens, Boston, 174; Morris, Detroit, 163; McCaskill, California, 153; Langston, Seattle, 152; Atwitt, California, 151.

Saves: Aase, Baltimore, 29; Righetti, New York, 27; Hernandez, Detroit, 20; Henke, Toronto, 17; Camacho, Cleveland, 16.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Brooks Mon	88	306	50	104	.340
Raines Mon	105	413	64	138	.334
CBrown SF	96	357	49	119	.333
Backman NY	84	282	49	92	.326
Gwynn SD	113	445	73	145	.326
Dykstra NY	103	372	56	100	.321
Sax LA	110	437	62	140	.320
Bass Hin	114	425	61	134	.315
Roy Ptt	107	401	59	122	.307
KHernandz NY	109	412	67	122	.296

RBIs: Carter, New York, 87; Schmidt, Philadelphia, 83; Parker, Cincinnati, 81; GDavis, Houston, 75; Hayes, Philadelphia, 66.

Hits: Gwynn, San Diego, 145; Sax, Los Angeles, 140; Raines, Montreal, 138; Bass, Houston, 134; Sandberg, Chicago, 125.

Home Runs: Schmidt, Philadelphia, 25; GDavis, Houston, 24; Parker, Cincinnati, 22; Murphy, Atlanta, 21; Stubbs, Los Angeles, 20.

Stolen Bases: Coleman, St.Louis, 85; Davis, Cincinnati, 60; Raines, Montreal, 50; Duncan, Los Angeles, 44; Doran, Houston, 37.

PITCHING (10 decisions)

Won-Lost/Winning Pct./ERA: Fernandez, New York, 13-4, .765, 3.37; Gooden, New York, 12-4, .750, 3.10; Ojeda, New York, 12-4, .750, 2.69; Darling, New York, 11-4, .733, 2.80; Bedrosian, Philadelphia, 8-3, .727, 3.05; Mathews, St.Louis, 8-3, .727, 3.38; RRobinson, Cincinnati, 8-3, .727, 2.57.

Strikeouts: Scott, Houston, 222; Valenzuela, Los Angeles, 178; Fernandez, New York, 136; Welch, Los Angeles, 135; Darling, New York, 133; Gooden, New York, 133.

Saves: Reardon, Montreal, 26; Worrell, St.Louis, 25; DSmith, Houston, 23; LeSmith, Chicago, 23; Gossage, San Diego, 20.

Football

CFL Standings

EASTERN DIVISION	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts
Toronto	4	3	0	160	163	8
Ottawa	2	4	0	134	155	4
Montreal	2	5	0	136	132	4
Hamilton	1	5	0	122	147	2
WESTERN DIVISION						
Brit Columbia	6	1	0	184	152	12
Edmonton	4	2	0	168	143	8
Calgary	4	4	0	171	163	8
Winnipeg	4	2	0	181	116	6
Saskatchewan	3	4	0	142	195	6

Thursday's Result
Calgary 21, Montreal 10

Transition

FOOTBALL
National Football League

KANSAS CITY—Waived Jerry Blanton, linebacker; Ken Oliver, wide receiver; Mark Walczak, tight end; and Brendell Hopkins and Greg Atterbery, defensive ends.

L.A. RAMS—Signed Tim Collier, cornerback. Placed Mark McNeal, running back; Mike Piesport, safety; George Pickel, nose tackle; Elston Rickyis, defensive end; Chet Schwanke, running back; Dave Teutz, center, and Reggie Richardson, safety, on waivers.

MIAMI—Signed Anthony Dickerson, linebacker.

N.Y. JETS—Waived Roderick Moore, fullback; Phil Harrison, defensive end; Tim McMahon, kicker; Jim Ellsworth, linebacker; Tony Smith, wide receiver; and Darryl Meadows and Larry Flowers, safeties. Placed Vince Amola and Nick Bruckner, running backs, and Stan Waldemore, offensive lineman, on the injured list.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Müller Wins Opening Men's Downhill

LAS LENAS, Argentina (AP) — Peter Müller led a Swiss sweep of the top three finishes Friday in the inaugural men's downhill race of the 1986-87 World Cup ski season, covering the steep Mercury course at this Andean resort in one minute, 37.69 seconds.

Karl Alpiger was second at 1:38.08 and Franz Heinzer third at 1:38.25 on a sunny, windless day that saw the 2,920-yard (2,680-meter) course grow slower as the race went on. Fourth in the race was Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg, the defending World Cup overall champion, at 1:38.36.

The victory was Müller's 14th in a downhill race, adding to his total as the world's most successful active downhiller.

Bad weather had forced the cancellation Monday of the season's scheduled first race, on the Jupiter course. The race jury said that competition would be made up on Saturday, weather permitting, on the Mercury slope.

Israeli Tennis to Pay Swiss $15,000

TEL AVIV (Reuters) — The Israeli Tennis Association has agreed to pay its Swiss counterpart $15,000 in compensation for rescheduling Davis Cup matches that were to have been played in Switzerland on the Jewish New Year, a spokesman said.

The European Zone B final, originally scheduled for the weekend of Oct. 3-5, will be played instead Oct. 1-3. The matches are to be held near Zurich. The Swiss had said they would lose gate and television revenues by foregoing the weekend contests against the Israelis.

Bacon, Ex-NFL Star, Hurt in Shooting

WASHINGTON (AP) — Coy Bacon, a former defensive end in the National Football League, was shot and critically injured at his apartment in Silver Spring, Maryland, early Friday, officials said.

Bacon, 42, was shot by an unknown assailant who knocked on his door and ran away afterward, the police said. Bacon underwent surgery and was in critical condition in a hospital intensive care unit. He played for four teams in the NFL through 1982.

Injured Knee Sidelines Carl Lewis

BERLIN (AP) — Carl Lewis, the track star, says a nagging knee problem will keep him out of competition for the rest of the season, but he expects to run again in February.

Lewis spoke at a news conference on Thursday in West Berlin, where he had come for an international track meet dedicated to 1936 Berlin Olympics star Jesse Owens. He said, "I'm finished for the season. I'll be back, no question. . . probably in February." He finished a disappointing third in the 100 meters at a meet Wednesday in Zurich.

Francis Ford Coppola: A Somber Film, the Army and a Death

By Peter S. Canellos
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Francis Ford Coppola stood in the foyer of the Washington row house, framing a shot with his fingers and whispering to an assistant director.

Around him swarmed camera operators, sound people, other crew members and men in military uniforms — some actors, but most of them Army men assigned to advise the director on his latest film.

His belly and beard larger and longer, respectively, than in his salad days on the set of "The Godfather," Coppola has been here this summer shooting "Gardens of Stone," an adaptation of Nicholas Proffitt's home-front Vietnam novel.

The film is set in the late '60s, so Coppola's prop people had furnished the house with boxy period furniture and a black-and-white television set.

Outside was a caravan of trailers, some for cast members, some for technicians. One big, cigar-shaped chrome trailer carried the name "Zoetrope Studios" and a list of Coppola's recent movies: "One From the Heart," "Hammett," "The Outsiders," "Rumblefish," "The Cotton Club," "Captain EO and the Space Knights" and "Peggy Sue Got Married."

There aren't a lot of hits on that list, highlighting Coppola's frustration of recent years. His dream of building an alternative Hollywood studio is on hold, his maestro's vision clouded by financial setbacks.

"Gardens of Stone" is a modest project, but with enough breaks, it could be the box-office hit Coppola has waited for since "Apocalypse Now." But the director, his family, and his cast and crew will remember the film less for its success or failure than for a real-life tragedy: the death of Coppola's son Gian Carlo, a video camera operator, in a boating accident May 26.

Cast and crew say the tragedy cast a pall over the set — a somberness reflected in the script. Centering on Arlington National Cemetery, the movie includes four funerals. Three weeks after attending a memorial service for his son at Fort Myer, Coppola was back at the same chapel filming funeral scenes.

Michael Levy, the producer of "Gardens of Stone," says, "The truth of this movie and the fiction have been blended into one."

He describes "Gardens of Stone" (the name refers to the cemetery) as "a pro-military, anti-war Vietnam film." For Coppola, it is a distinct change from "Apocalypse Now," which would more likely be described as anti-military and anti-war.

> Michael Levy, the producer, describes "Gardens of Stone" as "a pro-military, anti-war Vietnam film," a distinct change from "Apocalypse Now," which would more likely be described as anti-military and anti-war.

The plot is simple. A veteran sergeant (James Caan), whose years fighting in World War II and the Korean War cost him his relationships with his wife and son, meets an eager young volunteer (the newcomer D. B. Sweeney), whose own father had fought in both wars before dying of a broken heart a year after taking off his fatigues for the last time.

The sergeant takes the boy under his wing. Then the boy, hungry for the kind of ennobling, front-line combat experienced by his father and the sergeant, ships out for Vietnam.

The film focuses on the U. S. Army's 3d Infantry, known as the "Old Guard," a ceremonial unit that marches at Arlington funerals.

Like the book, the movie counters clichés about the Army, and particularly its noncommissioned officers, who are commonly portrayed as brutal, sadistic and none too bright.

The Army's support for the movie has been extensive and enthusiastic. "This picture could not be made without the Army," Levy says.

The Army is providing military training for the actors, technical advice, hundreds of extras, uniforms and equipment (including two helicopters) and a performance by the Army Band. The film company is reimbursing the Army for all services rendered.

Lieutenant Colonel John Myers, who is assigned to oversee the filming, says no feature film has received this much Army assistance since John Wayne's passionately pro-Vietnam war movie "The Green Berets." To the soldiers involved in the filming, "Gardens of Stone" will help make up for a spate of Vietnam movies in which military men are portrayed as shabby, demented, unpatriotic or tragic.

But Army support didn't come without a price. Army officials insisted that the filmmakers eliminate a scene in which a widow spits on her husband's grave and says, "At least now I know where you're spending your nights."

In the book, that scene was one of many showing the distaste with which soldiers' wives and girlfriends regarded the Army. As rewritten, it shows the widow prostrate with grief. In another scene, Coppola acceded to Army objections about showing an angry sergeant strike an enlisted man who flunked inspection.

"There were several things we were very, very assertive about changing," says Myers. "They heard us and eliminated them from the script."

Among the characters in "Gardens of Stone" is a Washington Post reporter played by Anjelica Huston. Levy said that the Post's public-relations department objected to some dialogue involving Huston, and limited the cooperation it had given the filmmakers after they decided not to change the script.

"Apocalypse Now" was made in the Philippines without any Army assistance, and Levy says Coppola was nervous that the Army would refuse to help him with "Gardens." "We met with General Bussey to discuss the movie," Levy says. "I told him, 'Francis is concerned about "Apocalypse Now," but you know he also wrote "Patton." ' He said, 'That's one of my favorite pictures.' Then he said, 'I like the sound of this movie.' "

The family theme in "Gardens of Stone" seems appropriate for a Coppola project. Many members of the director's real family work with him on his movies.

His father, the composer Carmine Coppola, writes original music for most of Coppola's films and will again for "Gardens of Stone." His son Gian Carlo was his video-camera operator; the day after Gian Carlo was killed, a second Coppola son, Roman, took his place. Coppolla's wife, Eleanor, has been with him throughout the shooting.

Coppola's family feeling for members of his team extended to Griffin O'Neal, the renowned Hollywood bad boy now 21. Coppola cast O'Neal as Wildman, an out-of-shape soldier whose sloppiness costs his company points in the Old Guard inspections.

On May 26, Memorial Day, O'Neal and Gian Carlo Coppola, 22, rented a motorboat on the South River near Annapolis, Maryland. Later that afternoon, their boat ran into a towline connecting two larger boats.

Young Coppola was pitched backward by the force of the blow and struck his head on the deck. He was pronounced dead at 6:20 P. M. at Anne Arundel General Hospital in Annapolis.

O'Neal, who was only slightly injured in the accident and refused treatment, told police that Coppola was driving the boat. But witnesses testified at an Anne Arundel County grand jury hearing that the driver had short blond hair. Coppola had long black hair; O'Neal has short blond hair.

On July 29 the grand jury indicted O'Neal on six counts: one of reckless operation of a boat, two of operating a boat in a manner likely to endanger persons or property, two of reckless and negligent operation of a boat and — most seriously — one of boat manslaughter, for the death of

Harry Naltchayan/The Washington Post
Coppola: The tragedy cast a pall over the set.

Gian Carlo Coppola. An innocent plea was entered Aug. 11 on behalf of O'Neal. A judge also ordered O'Neal to post a total of $20,000 bond on the six charges.

At 10:30 P. M. on May 26, Myers received a call from an assistant director, explaining that Coppola's son had been killed and alerting him to cancel the next day's shooting schedule. An elaborate scene with many extras and helicopter support was planned, and Myers sent out the word that no shooting would take place.

But Coppola insisted that the shoot go on. "It was obvious that Coppola was grief-stricken, and he felt an obligation to keep the production going," Myers says. "The mood on the set was very low. People were crying."

Coppola worked calmly and professionally for a week, then checked into DeWitt Army Hospital at Fort Belvoir for two days of treatment for exhaustion. As soon as he left the hospital, he resumed work.

According to Lynn Hale, a "Gardens of Stone" publicist, Coppola asked Griffin O'Neal to stay on and finish the movie. "He has no bad feelings at all toward" O'Neal, Hale says. "He thinks of him as a friend of his son." O'Neal, however, decided to leave, and the actor Casey Siemaszko stepped in as Wildman.

Producer Levy says the sharing of grief created a bond between the Army and the film crew. The crew was struck by the Army's approach to grief — its deep sense of respect and honor for the dead, a feeling that pervades "Gardens of Stone."

Levy's current plan is to release the movie briefly in Los Angeles in December, qualifying it for consideration for this year's Academy Awards, and then open nationally during Easter week. ("It's a picture about resurrection").

PEOPLE

Sanchez's Children

Wrecking crews in Mexico City Thursday began tearing down Casa Blanca, a tenement that housed "The Children of Sanchez," four brothers and sisters who told their stories in the anthropologist Oscar Lewis's study of Mexico's urban poor. The tenement, called Casa Grande in the book, was damaged in earthquakes last September and is being demolished under a government program to make room for new housing. Lewis published "The Children of Sanchez," first-person accounts of the protagonists, in 1961. The book was a bestseller and has since become a standard text in American colleges. "It's something sentimental. You're leaving an entire life here — 46 years of life in this room," said **Luis Hernandez**, one of the siblings, who was called Manuel in the book. Hernandez, now 58, said he sees the construction of a new Casa Blanca as an opportunity for a better home. "My ambition, my illusion always was to leave a house to my wife," he said, looking at **Margarita**, his wife of 31 years. What has happened to his brothers and sisters? He said **Roberto** has a son and is a merchant in the area. **Marta** lives in the Pacific coast port of Acapulco. One of her 11 children is a physician and a daughter who went to the United States as a servant is about to receive a degree in psychology. Another daughter was stabbed to death by her husband, leaving three children. **Consuelo** lives in Laredo, Texas, and has two sons who speak English and have even learned some Russian. His father is alive and still works at the same restaurant he did when the book came out.

□

Six relay swimmers completed the first nonstop triple crossing of the English Channel on Thursday. The team took 32 hours and 54 minutes. Each member swam an hour at a time. "I can't wait to get back to work," said an exhausted **Suzanne Heim**, 28, of San Rafael, California. The others are **Darren Byer**, 15, of Dover; **Teruko Onuki**, of Tokyo; **Annemie Landmeters** and **Chris Verbrugge** of Belgium, and **Sylvia van Amstel** of the Netherlands.

□

Rear Admiral Grace Hopper, the United States's oldest active military officer and co-inventor of the widely used computer language COBOL, retired Thursday aboard the Navy's oldest commissioned warship. The 79-year-old Hopper, nicknamed the "Grand Old Lady of Software" and called "Amazing Grace" by her subordinates, was honored on the USS Constitution in Boston. Normal retirement age for a military officer is 62, but Hopper had remained on active duty under a procedure approved by Congress that allows yearly extensions.

□

Stefano Casiraghi, the husband of **Princess Caroline** of Monaco, is in the clear with his draft board and will be free of all military obligations next month on his 26th birthday, the Italian Defense Ministry said Thursday. The fuss arose with the birth Aug. 3 of a second child, **Princess Charlotte**, to Casiraghi and Caroline. Italian newspapers said Casiraghi, son of a wealthy northern Italian industrialist, claimed in 1983 he was unfit for the draft because of a genital tumor that left him temporarily impotent. Casiraghi married Caroline Dec. 29, 1983, and their first child, **Prince Andrea Albert**, was born June 9, 1984. The Defense Ministry identified Casiraghi's medical problem only as an "infirmity." But medical authorities said although Casiraghi did not have the infirmity at present, "it was not possible to deny its presence recently or in the past," the ministry said.

□

Zsa Zsa Gabor married her eighth husband, **Prince Frederick von Anhalt**, Thursday in Los Angeles in a ceremony boycotted by her sister, Eva, and her mother, Jolie, in a family tiff over allegations the groom paid to become a German prince. One German publication, the Neue Revue, said he was Hans-Robert Lichtenberg, the son of a police detective. In 1980, the weekly said, he was adopted by the last surviving daughter-in-law of **Kaiser Wilhelm II**, **Marie-Auguste von Anhalt**, but was supposed to pay her 100,000 Deutsche marks (about $50,000 at current exchange rates) for the title. **Edward von Anhalt**, head of the family, said she didn't receive the money, but the groom was quoted as saying: "She got that money."

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